

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

Vol I No 6

10 January 1978

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

U.S., USSR Beset by Difficulties, Crises	A 1	1/A5
PEOPLE'S DAILY Comments on Superpowers Contention in Oceans [9 Jan]	A 2	1/A6
NCNA Reports Decline in Western Steel Production	A 3	1/A7

UNITED STATES

Li Chiang Meets U.S. Congressional Delegation	A 4	1/A8
U.S. Returns Crown of St Istvan to Hungary	A 4	1/A8
U.S. Treasury Supports Dollar on Foreign Exchange Markets	A 5	1/A9
Coal Miners' Strike Enters 32d Day	A 5	1/A9

SOVIET UNION

PEOPLE'S DAILY Says USSR Economy in Bad Shape [8 Jan]	A 6	1/A10
---	-----	-------

NORTH ASIA

JSP Launches Movement Supporting Japan-China Treaty	A 7	1/A11
Vice Premier Wang Chen Receives DPRK Education Delegation	A 7	1/A11

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

NCNA Carries Cambodian, SRV Statements on Border Dispute	A 8	1/A12
Cambodian Spokesman's Statement	A 8	1/A12
Hanoi Press Conference	A 9	1/A13
AFP: PEOPLE'S DAILY Gives Equal Treatment to Border Dispute	A 10	1/A14
Lao Industry Delegation Arrives in Peking 9 Jan	A 10	1/A14

EUROPE

NCNA Reports West German Chancellor's Visit to Romania	A 11	1/B1
West Europeans Apprehensive About Economic Future	A 11	1/B1

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Jordanian Prime Minister Receives PRC Envoy 9 Jan	A 12	1/B2
---	------	------

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

China, Brazil Sign Trade Agreement in Peking	A 12	1/B2
--	------	------

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

AFP: Banned Poems Extolling Chou Posted in Peking	E 1	1/B3
Peking, Harbin Railway Officials Receive Hua Inscriptions	E 1	1/B3
Metallurgical Minister Tang Ko Interviewed, Notes Successes	E 2	1/B4

Peking Raps Gang's Sabotage of Socialist Construction	E 4 1/B6
PEOPLE'S DAILY Expects Giant Stride Forward [27 Dec]	E 8 1/B10
KWANGMING DAILY Letter on Enterprise Accumulation [26 Dec]	E 9 1/B11
Trade Union Federation Attacks Gang Theory on Unions [PEOPLE'S DAILY 29 Dec]	E 10 1/B12
PEOPLE'S DAILY Article Praises Kailuan Workers [6 Jan]	E 16 1/C4
PEOPLE'S DAILY Reports Criticism of Loyang Tractor Plant [6 Jan]	E 16 1/C4
Details of Domestically Produced Spey Engines Published [KYODO]	E 17 1/C5
AFP: PEOPLE'S DAILY Modifies Front Page Format	E 17 1/C5
PEOPLE'S DAILY Begins 'Readers' Comments' Column [10 Jan]	E 18 1/C6
Ministry of Education Arranges Performance for Teachers	E 18 1/C6
POETRY Journal Publishes Mao's Letter on Poetry	E 19 1/C7
Progress of PLA Surveyors, Cartographers Cited	E 19 1/C7
Briefs: Power Generating Installations	E 20 1/C8

EAST REGION

First Session of Fukien People's Congress Ends	G 1 1/C9
Liao Chih-kao Report	G 1 1/C9
FUKIEN DAILY Editorial	G 7 1/D1
Fukien Opens Hall in Memory of Chairman Mao	G 8 1/D2

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Han Ning-fu Addresses Closing Session of Hupeh CPPCC Plenum	H 1 1/D3
Hupeh Military District Issues Circular on Spring Festival	H 1 1/D3
Wuhan PLA Circular	H 2 1/D4
Kwangsi People Commemorate 20th Anniversary of Mao's Swim	H 3 1/D5
Nanning Rally	H 3 1/D5
Chih Ying-chi Article	H 4 1/D6
KWANGSI DAILY Commentary on Sugar Production	H 5 1/D7
Kwangtung Militiamen Examine, Clarify Their Functions	H 6 1/D8
Briefs: Hunan Foreign Trade; Kwangsi Leaders	H 7 1/D9

SOUTHWEST REGION

Kweichow Holds Telephone Conference on Field Management	J 1 1/D10
Szechwan Holds Meeting on Sweet Potato Cultivation	J 2 1/D11

NORTHEAST REGION

Wang En-mao Report to Kirin People's Congress	L 1 1/D12
Briefs: Heilungkiang Lumber Output; Liaoning Educational Meeting	L 23 1/F6

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DAILY REPORT

CONTIN

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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I. 10 Jan 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A 1

GENERAL

U.S., USSR BESET BY DIFFICULTIES, CRISES

OW081043Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[Current events talk: "The Two Superpowers--the Soviet Union and the United States--Are Beset With Difficulties and Threatened by Growing Crises"]

[Excerpts] In 1977 the two superpowers--the Soviet Union and the United States--stepped up their contention and actively prepared for a new war to achieve global domination; but they were confronted with all types of difficulties and crises at home and abroad and found themselves in a difficult position. Their "detente" and "disarmament" hoaxes have lost effect. To deceive and benumb the people of the world, the two superpowers utter the "detente" and "disarmament" cliches while stepping up arms expansion, war preparations and contention for hegemony. The Soviet social imperialists are especially loud when sounding their broken "detente" and "disarmament" gongs. The two superpowers have created a false "peace" image to cover their criminal arms expansion and war preparations. However, their "detente" and "disarmament" frauds are constantly being exposed.

The Soviet Union has expanded the number of its troops to 4.6 million from 3.3 million in the past decade. In the nuclear arms race, the Soviet Union was in an inferior position to the United States 10 years ago. However, it has quickly caught up with the United States. The two superpowers preach about the importance of "detente" while conducting the arms race.

Over the past few months, the two superpowers have said that they were almost ready to reach a new agreement on strategic arms limitation. But the press and public figures in the United States and other Western countries universally regard a so-called "Strategic Arms Limitation Agreement" as the beginning of another round in the nuclear arms race.

In the past year the two superpowers' hegemonistic diplomacy was also snubbed and embarrassed everywhere. The U.S. policy of seeking global hegemony has long met the heroic resistance of the people of all countries. Now the United States is still trying its best to protect its vested interests on all continents. However, because the United States must cope with a vast domain and an extended front, it is, as Chairman Mao said, "Strategically passive, like having 10 fingers press on 10 fleas simultaneously." Its prestige has even declined in Latin America, long known as "the backyard of the United States."

In contending for global hegemony, the Soviet social imperialists are now assuming the offensive, but their offensive will meet defeat. In the past year the Soviet Union conducted large-scale activities in the Mediterranean, the Middle East, the Red Sea region, the east and west coasts of Africa and the littoral countries of the Indian Ocean in an attempt to grab the flanks of Europe. But it met with ignominious failure everywhere. In Africa it suffered repeated humiliating defeats.

The two superpowers have increased their military spending as a result of the frantic arms race and war preparations. They have intensified the suppression and exploitation of their peoples and the peoples' economic difficulties have been aggravated. They have invested huge manpower, materials, and funds in military activities. The Soviet Union, in particular, has surpassed the United States both in the speed and scale of arms expansion. The Soviet Union's military spending greatly exceeds that of the United States. The spending is equivalent to 24.6 percent of its national income. This has seriously harmed the Soviet Union's national economy and imposed a heavy burden on the Soviet people.

According to the reports by Baybakov, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, and Garbuzov, Soviet finance minister, at the recent Supreme Soviet meeting, many economic departments in the Soviet Union did not fulfill their plans and targets in 1977. There were increasing difficulties and contradictions involving the economy. The grain output dropped by 29 million tons compared with 1976 and procurement plans for grain, grapes, sunflowers and livestock were not fulfilled. The shortage of farm products hampered production of daily necessities.

In late 1973 the United States was confronted by its most serious postwar economic crisis. It was not until December 1976 that its industrial production had barely returned to the precrisis level. In the past year the industrial production recovery rate was very unstable, the threat of inflation grew, prices soared and the jobless figure remained around 7 million--2.7 million more than the precrisis figure. Through last November, the United States had experienced an international trade deficit 18 months in a row.

At home the superpowers were affected by the ever sharpening contradictions between classes and nationalities. In the past year American workers made new progress in their struggle for job guarantees and wage increases and dealt heavy blows at the American monopoly capitalists. The U.S. weekly the CALL recently carried an article that said: A handful of capitalists are grabbing much more wealth while hundreds of millions of working people are subjected to bitter suffering and exploitation. This contradiction has spurred the continuous development of class struggle in the United States and has greatly heightened the fighting will of grassroots workers.

Despite the fascist rule of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, the Soviet people--in the glorious tradition of the October Revolution--have waged various struggles against the ruthless exploitation and oppressive rule of the clique. Last year explosions occurred in buildings in downtown Moscow and fires were set. On the evening of 25 February last year, a fire occurred in the "Russian Restaurant" near the Kremlin, resulting in the deaths of more than 100 people. The Soviet news agency said the fire was caused by a "technical malfunction" in the elevators. A Western news agency reported on a rumor in Moscow that bombs exploded simultaneously at different places inside the restaurant.

The two superpowers look powerful on the outside but are weak internally. They have sown the seeds of defeat by practicing hegemonism throughout the world and standing against the people of all countries. They are opposed by their own people at home because of their exploitation and suppression. At present an international united front is developing to oppose the two superpowers' aggression, interference, subversion, control and bullying. He who dares to stir up a world war will certainly be met with the most resolute resistance and attacks by the world's peoples--including the people of his own country. He will subject himself to complete doom.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTS ON SUPERPOWERS' CONTENTION IN OCEANS

OW091222Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] PEOPLE'S DAILY on 9 January carries an international affairs commentary on the allegation made by TASS, in a review of the international situation in the past year, that "progress has been made in easing international tension."

The PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary points out that it is evident that there is increased activity by the two superpowers--the Soviet Union and the United States--in their contention for world hegemony instead of "progress" as claimed by TASS.

In recent years the two superpowers, while continuing their negotiations, have intensified the arms race amid efforts to strengthen their military might in their contention for world hegemony. Their contention and their activities in preparation for war are indeed evident everywhere. From the land to the oceans and below the surface of the oceans. Shortly before TASS began chanting its praise of detente, a U.S. newspaper revealed that, in secret competition, the submarines of the Soviet Union and the United States cruised below the surface of each others coastal waters. This constitutes still another important aspect of the arms race. It is indeed "new progress" resulting from the contention for hegemony between the Soviet Union and the United States.

In its efforts to contend for sea hegemony, the Soviet Union in the past 10 years has made noteworthy progress in the field of guided ballistic missile-carrying submarines. This is because this type of submarine is able to hide itself more easily than the other types and possesses a powerful offensive capability. It poses a very great threat to the United States, Western Europe, Japan, and other countries that depend on transporting goods on the sea lanes. It is for this reason the Soviet Union began building the new type of submarine in 1967 despite the tremendous expense involved. By the end of 1976 the number of new-type submarines possessed by the Soviet Union had surpassed that of the United States.

Such menacing expansion of the Soviet submarine fleet has aroused serious apprehension in the West. According to the U.S. press, the United States, in coping with the Soviet provocation, has formulated a plan under the code name ("Grindstone") which calls for dispatching submarines to within 3 nautical miles of Soviet territorial waters to detect the positions of the Soviet submarines and monitor the latter's electronic and sonar devices. Not to be outdone, the Soviet Union is conducting similar spy activities in the territorial waters of the United States.

In their antisubmarine warfare activities, the Soviet Union and the United States have intensified the manufacture of antisubmarine torpedoes. As a result of fierce contention between the Soviet Union and the United States, tension is building in the vast expanse of the world's oceans.

The Soviet Union has declared that the oceans of the world should be an area for "international cooperation" and "placed within the scope of detente." But it is evident today that the "international cooperation" alleged by the Soviet Union is really contention for hegemony and Soviet talk about placing the oceans "within the scope of detente" means to place them within the scope of the maritime hegemony by the superpowers.

NCNA REPORTS DECLINE IN WESTERN STEEL PRODUCTION

OW091546Y Peking NCNA in English 1509 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 9, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Steel output in major Western capitalist countries registered an overall decline last year, according to a Geneva report quoting statistics published on January 5 by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).

The ECE said that the world steel industry had a bad year in 1977, and there is little hope that 1978 will be any better. Last year's crude steel output in the EEC countries went down by six per cent compared with 1976. Output in West Germany fell by nine per cent, in Britain and Belgium by eight per cent and in Luxembourg by seven per cent. Sweden registered a decline of 24 per cent compared with the previous year. Japan's output last year was also lower than in 1976.

Steel production in the United States has declined for four years running. Last year's output dropped by four million tons or four per cent as compared with that in 1976, which was 15 per cent lower than in 1973.

I. 10 Jan 78

A 4

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A report carried by the Argentine weekly MERCADO last November 17 said that U.S. steel will take a much smaller proportion in the entire steel supplies at the international markets "as a result of the competition by Japan and the growth of the developing countries' production capabilities in recent years and in the situation of declining steel needs in the years to come." "U.S. steel output accounted for 46 per cent in 1950, but only 17 per cent in 1976, in the total world output," said the report.

UNITED STATES

LI CHIANG MEETS U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

OW091239Y Peking NCNA in English 1231 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 9, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Li Chiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade, met here this morning with the U.S. congressional delegation led by Alan Cranston, Democratic senator and Democratic deputy leader of the Senate, with Charles Whalen, Republican representative, as deputy leader. They had a friendly conversation. David Dean, deputy chief of the Liaison Office of the United States of America in China, was present.

U.S. RETURNS CROWN OF ST ISTVAN TO HUNGARY

OW071726Y Peking NCNA in English 1625 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Budapest, January 7, 1978 (HSINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance returned to Hungary the crown and accompanying regalia of King St. Istvan here yesterday. Vance handed over the crown at a ceremony held in the building of the Hungarian National Assembly. Among those who attended the ceremony were Speaker of the Hungarian National Assembly Antal Apro and Premier Gyorgy Lazar.

The crown was used for the coronation of King Istvan, the first Hungarian king, in the year 1,000. Since then, all Hungarian kings were coronated with this crown. It had thus become a symbol of statehood and been cherished by the Hungarian people. Before the end of World War Two, it fell into the hands of the United States. In the postwar years, the Hungarian Government had on many occasions approached the U.S. Government for the restoration of the crown, but without success. Now, it has been eventually returned to Hungary by Cyrus Vance.

Speaking at the ceremony, Vance said: "The return of the crown reflects the improved relations between our peoples and governments and responds to the national hopes of the Hungarian people." In his response, Apro said: "An old desire of the Hungarian people has just been fulfilled at this solemn moment", adding that "we are ready to further develop our relations, the conditions of which are considerably improved by the event of this day."

After the ceremony, Hungarian Presidential Council President Pal Losonczi received Cyrus Vance. On this occasion Vance delivered to Losonczi a letter from U.S. President Jimmy Carter in which Carter stressed the importance of the return of the crown to Hungary and expressed the hope that relations between the two countries will continue to develop to the benefit of the two peoples.

Vance arrived here yesterday and left for Washington today.

I. 10 Jan 78

A 5

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. TREASURY SUPPORTS DOLLAR ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKETS

OW061806Y Peking NCNA in English 1731 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, January 6, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The U.S. Treasury has been forced to take action to check the sustained slump of the U.S. dollar on the Western foreign exchange markets. It announced its intervention in the market on January 4 and the Federal Reserve Bank has begun to purchase the dollar with the help of "swap funds".

Since the beginning of the second half of last year, the wave of selling the U.S. currency has repeatedly battered Western foreign exchange markets, with the dollar's exchange rates dropping continuously. The rates fell most markedly last December. In such circumstances, U.S. President Carter declared on December 21 that there was need "to protect the integrity of the dollar" and "to counter disorderly conditions in the exchange markets". After Carter made the statement, the dollar rallied somewhat. However, it dropped again a week later as the U.S. economy showed little signs of improvement and its trade deficit remained huge. Following the opening of markets this year, the dollar nosedived again.

Meanwhile, the gold price was rising sharply. Gold was up 5.50 dollars an ounce in London on January 4, to open at 172.625 dollars. It was the highest level for gold since May 1975.

Western foreign exchange markets have been thrown into chaos by the drastic drop of the dollar and the rocketing of gold price.

The dollar began to rise on the foreign exchange markets after the U.S. announcement of a support plan. But, many dealers were still "confused and doubtful". They said that the move of the U.S. Government did not alter the economic factors which had undermined the dollar--the outlook for a continuing large U.S. trade deficit inflated by huge oil import bills. Several dealers thought the pledge to support the dollar would stabilise the unit in the short-term, but a further drop must be expected.

COAL MINERS' STRIKE ENTERS 32D DAY

OW061758Y Peking NCNA in English 1644 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 6, 1978 (HSINHUA)--A strike of 180,000 U.S. miners in the coal-fields of the Appalachian Mountains and the Middle West entered its 32nd day today. The struggle between the coal owners and miners focus on the latter's right to strike.

It was reported that 5,500 strikes were held by the U.S. miners in the last 3 years. Numerous wildcat strikes have cost the industry over 5.6 million work days and over 58 million tons of coal. To crush the miners' struggle, the coal owners put forth a strike ban when negotiations of a new contract started. Therefore, a fierce struggle unfolded between the coal miners and the owners on the right to strike. On December 6 last year, 100,000 miners started the strike when their contract with the owners expired and negotiations on a new contract stalled.

I. 10 Jan 78

A 6

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

To sabotage the strike, the capitalists have played a series of tricks. Long before the beginning of the strike, the electrical and steel industries, main consumers of coal, stockpiled coal in large quantities. After the beginning of the strike, the coal companies eliminated the health and welfare fund for 820,000 miners and their families, and threatened a pension reduction in an attempt to pit retired miners against working miners. However, the coal miners have waged a tit for tat struggle against the capitalists. The strikers set up roving pickets, destroyed equipment at mines, dumped coal along roads, and shut down coal loading docks. Coal production at 3,000 U.S. mines came to a halt because of the strike.

It was reported that an 84-day strike of 43,000 airplane machinists in southern California and a 138-day strike of 18,000 steel workers in northern Minnesota and upper Michigan ended separately on January 2 and December 16 last year in victory.

U.S. bay area drivers and dockers in Baton Rouge also waged strikes recently.

SOVIET UNION

PEOPLE'S DAILY SAYS USSR ECONOMY IN BAD SHAPE

OW091211Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 8 Jan 78 W

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 8 January reporter's commentary: "Gloomy Prospects--What Does the Report on the 1978 Soviet Economic Plan Show?"]

[Text] Late last year, Baybakov, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, made a lengthy report at the USSR Supreme Soviet meeting, summing up the execution of the 1976 and 1977 plans of the 10th 5-year plan and setting targets for the 1978 plan. He tried his best to paint a prosperous picture of "further growth" for the Soviet economy in future years. But figures and percentages reveal the difficulties, weakness and gloomy prospects underlying "further growth" of the Soviet economy.

The results of the plan for the first 2 years of the 10th 5-year plan and the targets for the third year clearly show that the rate of increase of some major Soviet economic targets continues to be low. The 1976 national income increased only 5 percent. The accumulative rate of increase for the past 2 years was 8.4 percent. It was announced that the 1977 industrial output would increase by 5.8 percent, but the target for this year's plan dropped to 4.5 percent.

The chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee admitted that numerous existing problems would affect Soviet economic development in 1978. He said that during the first 2 years of the 5-year plan, many departments and industrial enterprises did not fulfill their planned production efficiency targets. In the railway transportation and construction departments, labor productivity rose very slowly. The report also noted that the 1978 target for labor productivity would be reduced.

There was not much improvement in the quality of products. Many industrial products were coarse and clumsy and consumed a lot of raw materials. The poor quality of light industrial products has not only resulted in tremendous waste but has aroused discontent among the consumers. The above report shows that difficulties exist in all aspects of Soviet industrial production.

I. 10 Jan 78

A 7

IRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

As for agriculture, the Soviet finance minister's recent report noted that the grain harvest was 195.5 million tons, 28.5 million tons less than the previous year. He admitted that procurement plans for grapes, sunflowers, livestock and poultry were not fulfilled. In addition, due to the lean grain harvest, the number of livestock to be marketed in 1978 will still fall short of the amount set for this year in the 5-year plan.

The rate of increase of the production of consumer goods and the means of production specified by the Soviet Union for 1978 is lower than last year. But even under this situation, some departments in the Soviet Union will still develop rapidly. The chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee said that, like previous years, machine building and metal processing required priority so that the output could increase by 7.7 percent and power, petroleum and natural gas and iron and steel industries needed to make faster progress.

It is evident that these departments are closely linked with war industry and, to a great extent, serve Soviet arms expansion and war preparations. In recent years, Soviet war industry increased 16 percent annually. Foreign press sources believe that actual Soviet military spending this year is several times higher than was publicized.

While many major targets of the first 2 years of the 10th 5-year plan were not fulfilled, the Soviet Union also ran up a big foreign debt. Many economic development targets for 1978 were not fixed at the levels set by the 5-year plan. Therefore, it seems that this plan is not able to pay off debts. It is a plan for constantly increasing the debt.

NORTH ASIA

JSP LAUNCHES MOVEMENT SUPPORTING JAPAN-CHINA TREATY

OW071548Y Peking NCNA in English 1509 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, January 7, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Japan Socialist Party decided to launch a movement for the conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty from January to March to urge Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda to do this at an earlier date. An instruction to the party's prefectural organizations says, "Five years have elapsed since relations were normalized between Japan and China but the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty has not been concluded." The biggest reason for it is that Prime Minister Fukuda "has not made up his mind".

According to the plan of the movement, the Japan Socialist Party will urge Prime Minister Fukuda through all kinds of activities to make up his mind on concluding the treaty at an earlier date. The party also decided to hold, during the months of the movement, meetings in Tokyo, Sapporo, Sendai, Nagoya, Osaka and Fukuoka with the participation of people of various circles. The party's dietmen and members of local assemblies were instructed to take an active part in the drive for an earlier conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty.

VICE PREMIER WANG CHEN RECEIVES DPRK EDUCATION DELEGATION

OW091317Y Peking NCNA in English 1233 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 9, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Wang Chen, vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the Korean delegation of higher education led by Chung Chong-su, departmental director of the Ministry of Higher Education of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I. 10 Jan 78

A 8

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Pae Yong-chae, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy, was present on the occasion. Chinese Vice-Minister of Education Li Chi-tao was also present.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

NCNA CARRIES CAMBODIAN, SRV STATEMENTS ON BORDER DISPUTE

Cambodian Spokesman's Statement

OWO91511Y Peking NCNA in English 1320 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 9, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The spokesman of the Ministry of Propaganda and Information of Democratic Cambodia was authorized to issue a statement in Phnom Penh on January 6, according to a broadcast of Radio Democratic Cambodia.

The statement says: "The Vietnamese party and government do not mention that the Vietnamese Army has deeply broken into the territories of Cambodia. They talk only about what they call the 'regrettable conflict along the border between Cambodia and Vietnam'." It says that in reality, the Vietnamese Army has invaded Cambodia, "deeply broken into the territories, dozens of kilometres from the frontier."

It says, "Along road No 7 in the east region, the Vietnamese Army began their attacks and invasion in September 1977. In their first attacks, they occupied Memot, Krek and broke into the territories of Cambodia up to Phum Stung, 20 kilometres from the border." "They launched their second attacks on January 1, 1978, one day after the statement of the Government of Democratic Cambodia was issued. They have penetrated along road No 7 up to the crossroad at Pratheath, 30 kilometres from the border of Cambodia, and also both in the north and south along this road."

It says: "In Svay Rieng Province, the Vietnamese Army has broken into the territories of Cambodia along road No 1 and road No 13, deep in the north and south of road No 1. Also in this region, in November 1977, the Vietnamese Army launched surprise attacks and broke into the territories of Cambodia." "Along and in the south of road No 1 the Vietnamese Army has taken Bavet, Schiphou and entered up to Prasut, 30 kilometres from the border, only 10 kilometres east of Svay Rieng city." "Along road No 13 and in the north of road No 1, the Vietnamese aggressor army has attacked and occupied road No 13 up to the village of Chak 10 kilometres north of Svay Rieng city."

It says: "In the provinces of Takeo and Kampot in the southwest region, in December 1977, the Vietnamese Army also launched surprise attacks and deeply broke into the territories of Cambodia." "In the province of Takeo, the Vietnamese Army has penetrated up to Romenh, more than 10 kilometres from the border between Cambodia and Vietnam, up to the district town of Koh Andet, 30 kilometres from the border, and taken Tonloap and Kirovong, 15 kilometres from the border." "In the province of Kampot, the Vietnamese Army has attacked and taken Phnom Lork, the village of Koh Chanloh and penetrated up to the district town of Kompong Chak Trach, 31 kilometres from the border."

The statement asks: Is this what the Vietnamese party and government call "border conflict between Cambodia and Vietnam"?

It says that Vietnam attempts to force Cambodia to join in the "Indochina federation" under Vietnamese manipulation.

"The people and the nation of Cambodia, like all the small nations and the peoples of the small countries the world over, have their honour and dignity, cherish and defend their honour and dignity, wish to live in full independence and sovereignty, to be masters of their own destiny, cherish and defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity. In the past, the nation and the people of Cambodia had suffered immense sacrifices during their struggle for liberation. The revolutionary army and the people of Cambodia had made sacrifices to free themselves from one great power and certainly they do not intend to be enslaved and shackled by another, but to live in independence and sovereignty, in honour and dignity."

It says that as for the problem of negotiations that Vietnam has raised, "they could be convened only when a favourable atmosphere of mutual confidence is created beforehand, that is, when Vietnam stops its aggression against Cambodia, withdraws its army from the territories of Cambodia and stops carrying out its perfidious scheme to force Cambodia to participate in its 'Indochina federation'."

Hanoi Press Conference

OW091521Y Peking NCNA in English 1459 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 9, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Press and Information Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam held a press conference in Hanoi on January 6, at which a document on the situation at the Vietnam-Cambodia border and the stand of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was released, according to a VNA report.

Ngo Dien, assistant to the Vietnamese foreign minister, introduced the document to the Vietnamese and foreign correspondents.

The document said: "Vietnam and Cambodia are two fraternal neighbours. The two peoples, who have been closely united for a long time by bonds of solidarity and friendship, have stood shoulder to shoulder, supporting and assisting each other throughout protracted and hard struggle against the common enemy--the imperialist aggressors--thus building a special relationship between Vietnam and Cambodia. The militant solidarity and great friendship between the two peoples was one of the determining factors of the complete and glorious victory of the revolution in each country in April 1976."

The document recalled the history of the border issue between the two countries.

It charged that the Cambodian side "violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam."

It said that in the long period since May 1975, "the Cambodian Armed Forces repeatedly intruded into Vietnamese territory from one to six kilometres (as in the attack on several places in Tan Bien District, Tay Ninh Province, on the night of September 25, 1977, up to the early morning the following day) and even 10 kilometres (as in the December 1975 attack on the Sa Thay River area, Gia Lai-Kontum Province)."

The document reaffirmed that the Vietnamese policy on Laos and Cambodia is "to preserve and develop the special relationship between the Vietnamese people and the peoples of Laos and Cambodia, strengthen the militant solidarity, mutual trust, long-term cooperation and mutual assistance in all fields in accordance with the principle of complete equality, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial

I. 10 Jan 78

A 10

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

integrity, and respect for each other's legitimate interest, so that the three countries, which have been associated with one another in the struggle for national liberation, will be associated with each other forever in the building and defence of their respective countries, for the sake of each country's independence and prosperity." It also reiterated that Vietnam will "pledge their utmost efforts to defend and develop the special relationship between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia."

Referring to the approach to the settlement of the border issue between the two countries, it said: "The countries concerned should examine these problems in a spirit of equality, mutual respect, friendship and good neighbourhood, and settle them through negotiations."

"Proceeding from these criteria and taking into account in particular the favourable situation when Vietnam and Cambodia are now completely independent and free, we can affirm that all difficulties inherent in the border problem can be overcome in order to jointly establish a border of lasting friendship between neighbouring fraternal countries."

AFP: PEOPLE'S DAILY GIVES EQUAL TREATMENT TO BORDER DISPUTE

OW100743Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0730 GMT 10 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, Jan. 10 (AFP)--The official Chinese press for the first time today gave equal treatment to the viewpoints of Vietnam and Cambodia in their border dispute. The Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY quoted two communiques published by Phnom Penh and Hanoi last Friday, reproducing both the Cambodian accusations against Hanoi and the Vietnamese charges against Phnom Penh.

Vietnamese Ambassador in Peking Nguyen Trong Vinh said last night that he had drawn the attention of the Chinese Foreign Ministry last week to what he termed his "dissatisfaction" with the way the Chinese press had so far reported Hanoi's position in the conflict. The ambassador added that Chinese officials had "rejected his views" during talks at the Foreign Ministry here.

When Cambodia and Vietnam published their first communiques on Dec. 31 and Jan. 1 disclosing the extent of border dispute, the official Chinese press carried almost all the Cambodian charges of "territorial violations" and "aggression" by Vietnam while ignoring similar Vietnamese accusations against Cambodia. The Chinese press for the first time today carried Vietnamese charges that the "Cambodian Armed Forces had repeatedly intruded into Vietnamese territory" since May 1975. Chinese mass media had not reported on the Vietnamese-Cambodian conflict since the partial publication 10 days ago of the communiques from the two sides. Observers said the extracts published here tended to favor the Cambodian version of the conflict.

LAO INDUSTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PEKING 9 JAN

OW091540Y Peking NCNA in English 1519 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 9, 1978 (HSINHUA)--A delegation of the Lao Ministry of Industry and Commerce led by Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry and commerce, arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to China.

I. 10 Jan 78

A 11

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Greeting the Lao guests at the airport were Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade, and Kao Lu, department director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Lao Ambassador to China Thavone Sichaleune was also present.

EUROPE

NCNA REPORTS WEST GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S VISIT TO ROMANIA

OW081351Y Peking NCNA in English 1219 GMT 8 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, January 7, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Helmut Schmidt, chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, ended a 24-hour official visit to Romania today after having exchanged views with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on greater bilateral cooperation and international issues of common interest.

A joint declaration released at the end of the visit points out that Romanian-West German relations in all fields based on the joint statement signed in Bonn on June 29, 1973 have grown smoothly. Both sides reaffirmed their readiness to further strengthen and develop these relations.

The two sides, it says, are determined to develop their relations on the basis that each country enjoys the right to survival, freedom, national independence and sovereignty; that the people of each country have the inalienable right to self-determination; that each country enjoys equal rights, cooperates with each other and refrains from interfering in each other's internal affairs; that threat with force or the use of force should be forsaken in relations among states; and that each country has the obligation to solve international disputes by peaceful means and respect human rights and basic freedoms. They also resolve to expand and increase contacts and consultations with each other at different levels.

The declaration points out that the two sides express satisfaction with the growth of bilateral trade and agreed to increase their cooperation further in economy, trade, technology and aviation and their interflow in culture and science.

WEST EUROPEANS APPREHENSIVE ABOUT ECONOMIC FUTURE

OW081704Y Peking NCNA in English 1640 GMT 8 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 8, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Some West European leaders and newspapers have expressed concern about their countries' economic future. After reviewing the economic situation in their countries last year, some heads of state or government of European countries in their New Year messages or speeches predicted that though a number of West European countries had passed the stage of economic recovery, the prospects would not be promising in 1978. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said that the year 1978 would not be an easy one in view of the still lingering world economic crisis. British Prime Minister James Callaghan noted, "The year 1978 is going to be a bad year for world trade and world growth." "I can't see it (world recession) stopping," he added. Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky stressed, "1978 will be the most difficult year for many reasons."

Leaders of some West European countries also expressed apprehension about their own countries' economic difficulties. In his New Year speech, Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes pointed out that his country would be confronted with serious economic problems in 1978.

I. 20 Jan 78

A 12

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

He said: "We are faced with an intolerable trade deficit which demands the dangerous recourse to foreign credit and the sale of our gold reserves." Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti in a speech on last December 30 warned that "there is still reason for concern in the economic sphere, even though a balance-of-payments surplus has been registered for the last 12 months." He described 1978 as a difficult year for the Italian economy because foreign debts to the tune of 4,200 billion lire had to be repaid. "It is impossible to pay all these installments and the relative interest" and "we shall need to renew a part of these debts," he said.

A number of West European newspapers also expressed pessimism about the economic situation in Western Europe. Under the title "Hangover in Europe", a commentary carried in the Swiss paper NEUE ZURICHER ZEITUNG in late December notes, "After the international business cycle successfully passed the lowest point of recession and even made an accelerated recovery in 1976, the whole economic motive, at least in Europe, obviously lost its momentum again by the end of 1977. There was still a speedy economic recovery at the beginning of 1977, but now it clearly slows down again and a sluggish and slow development ensues." According to forecasts by some observers, the commentary adds, it seems unlikely that Europe's economic growth rate this year will be equal to those in prosperous years or to that in 1976 when the recession was just tided over."

The French paper LE MONDE said that no one could see how in 1978 the capitalist economy can get rid of the stagnation of 1977.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

JORDANIAN PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES PRC ENVOY 9 JAN

OW100751 Peking NCNA in English 0709 GMT 10 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 10, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Jordanian Prime Minister Mudhar Badran received Chinese Ambassador to Jordan Ku Hsiao-po in Amman. They had a friendly conversation.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CHINA, BRAZIL SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT IN PEKING

OW071658Y Peking NCNA in English 1606 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 7, 1978 (HSINHUA)--A trade agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil was signed here this afternoon.

Li Chiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade, and Aluisio Napoleao Rego, Brazilian ambassador to China, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments. After the signing ceremony, Minister Li Chiang gave a banquet for the occasion, at which toasts were drunk to the constant development of the friendship between the people of China and Brazil and the economic and trade relations between the two countries.

Present on the occasion were Chung Hsi-tung, vice-foreign minister, and Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade.

AFP: BANNED POEMS EXTOLLING CHOU POSTED IN PEKING

OWO91405Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1250 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, Jan 9 (AFP)--A collection of poems commemorating the late Premier Chou En-lai, banned by Chinese authorities, was posted in Peking's biggest avenue today. The pages of the printed collection were stuck on a wall on Changan Avenue, which goes through Peking from east to west, near the Forbidden City and the Tienanmen Square. A big-character poster signed by the authors of the work requested permission for the distribution of the poems, an informed source said. The authors reproached the Peking Revolutionary Committee for having banned publication of the poems.

The collection comprised about 100 poems written and posted in public places in Peking during two campaigns commemorating Mr Chou in April 1976 and in January last year. The big-character poster said the work was published by the Second Institute of Languages "with the help of public security services of the capital."

During the Ching Festival of the Dead in April 1976 the Chinese turned out in force to pay homage to Mr Chou, who died on January 8 that year. The commemoration later turned into violent incidents on Tienanmen Square, leading to the dismissal of party Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping.

On the first anniversary of the death of Mr Chou in January last year the population also honored the memory of the late premier with a large number of poems dedicated to his life and person. Some of the works were reproduced in this volume, which was printed last September but its publication was forbidden, the wall poster said.

The Second Institute of Languages, responsible for the collection, is an establishment mainly giving commercial courses to Chinese officials responsible for foreign trade.

By means of the posting of the collection and the wall poster, the authors requested the right to diffuse their work normally and the lifting of the ban.

Peking residents last weekend commemorated the second anniversary of the death of Mr Chou by converging on Tienanmen Square in groups of hundreds of people to lay paper wreaths and to put up poems at the foot of the heroes' monument in the center of the square. The poems, often hastily written on a sheet of paper torn out from a notebook, vowed allegiance to the memory of Mr Chou and expressed their authors' attachment to the merits of the late premier.

A reliable source said one poem was dedicated to "the man who devoted all his life to the people and whom the people cannot honor," apparently referring to the cremation of the late premier. As the ashes of Mr Chou have been scattered throughout China, the heroes' monument is the only place where the population can honor him. The poem concluded: "When we look at the southern side of this monument, we can only shed tears in silence," an allusion to Mr Chou's calligraphy which was reproduced there.

PEKING, HARBIN RAILWAY OFFICIALS RECEIVE HUA INSCRIPTION

OWO91800Y Peking NCNA in English 1731 GMT 9 Jan 78 W

[Text] Peking, January 9, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua wrote the names of the "Mao Tsetung Special" and the "Chu Te Special" for two locomotives.

The inscriptions were presented to the Peking Railway Administration and the Harbin Railway Administration respectively at a meeting held by the Ministry of Railways here this afternoon.

The meeting hall resounded with gay music and stormy applause, when Kuo Wei-cheng and Liu Chien-chang, vice-ministers of railways, presented Chairman Hua's inscriptions to Chao Wen-pu, secretary of the party committee, and chairman of the revolutionary committee, of the Peking Railway Administration, and Hsu Chin, deputy secretary of the party committee, and chairman of the revolutionary committee, of the Harbin Railway Administration.

Addressing the meeting, Vice-Minister Kuo Wei-cheng said: "Our wise leader Chairman Hua sanctioned the naming of a locomotive after Premier Chou En-lai, and wrote the name of 'Chou En-lai Special'. He then wrote the names of 'Mao Tsetung Special' and 'Chu Te Special' locomotives. This is a major event in the political life of us railway workers. It shows the kind attention of Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the State Council for the two million railway workers. It will always remind us of the meritorious service of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and NPC Chairman Chu Te, and encourage us to hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, closely follow the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and carry to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause to which proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation devoted all their energies." He urged the crew members of the three locomotives to be worthy of the honour bestowed on them, learn from one another for common progress and set examples in all their work.

In conclusion, he called on the railway workers across the country to reach a higher level of success in their work, advance in the van in the rapid development of the national economy and make new contributions in realizing the four modernizations at an early date.

Chao Wen-pu and Hsu Chin also spoke.

METALLURGICAL MINISTER TANG KO INTERVIEWED, NOTES SUCCESSES

OW091235Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 9, 1978 (HSINHUA)--China's metallurgical industry is beginning to take big strides forward, said Tang Ko, minister of metallurgical industry, in an interview with HSINHUA. The trend of stagnation and reduction, brought about by the gang of four, has been fundamentally reversed.

Minister Tang, who is presiding over a National Learn-From-Taching Conference in the Metallurgical Industry, stated that the industry met all 1977 targets for steel, rolled steel, pig iron and non-ferrous metals ahead of schedule, against a background of high and stable output. There was also marked improvement in all economic and technical indices. The upward swing is continuing in the new year, with daily output of all major products topping the state targets.

Minister Tang attributed this to the successful movement to expose and criticize the gang of four which has been going on under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

The gang's henchmen in the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry and accomplices in some major enterprises have been ferreted out. Their bourgeois factionalist set-up has been crushed and their counterrevolutionary revisionist line criticized and the rights and wrongs in political line have been basically straightened out. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee are now being smoothly implemented on the metallurgical front and a new leap forward is appearing in revolution and production.

Speaking of future goals, the minister said: "We are determined to develop the metallurgical industry at top speed and quality and strive to catch up with or surpass the United States in production of iron and steel and non-ferrous metals by the end of this century. First of all, big progress should be made in output, quality and variety of iron and steel and non-ferrous metals, in consumption of power and in technical standards by 1985 so as to end the backward state of the industry.

"Chairman Mao formulated the line, principles and policies for us to develop the metallurgical industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. On many occasions he stressed the need to increase steel production at greater speed. He proposed in 1956 that China overtake the United States in steel output within 50 or 60 years. Premier Chou En-lai gave many important instructions on the development of the metallurgical industry. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng time and again has instructed us to speed up the development of the iron and steel industry. We are determined to work hard to realize our goals and make big advances in production of iron and steel and non-ferrous metals."

The minister stressed: "1978 is an important year in our strategic plan for achieving marked success within three years. It is the year the metallurgical industry must start an all-round and sustained leap forward. Within the year all big, medium and small enterprises should make good progress in all respects and achieve record increases in iron, steel and non-ferrous metals."

Minister Tang Ko put forward the following concrete measures for accomplishing the year's tasks:

One. Fully mobilize the masses and continue to deepen the movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four".

Two. Consolidate the enterprises and leading bodies, strengthen the building of the army of metallurgical workers and raise the managerial and technical levels of cadres and workers.

Three. Do a better job of organizing socialist emulation drives between enterprises, mines, workshops, work teams and individual workers, and launch a vigorous movement for economy to save, among other things, two million tons of coke and one million tons of iron and steel. The iron mines are to increase ore production by ten million tons by tapping their production potential.

Four. Launch mass movements for technical innovations in enterprises; combine scientific research and designing with production; treat and recover waste gases, liquids and residues and protect the environment.

I. 10 Jan 78

E 4

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

In conclusion, Minister Tang Ke said that two-thirds of the leading cadres in the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry and one-third of the cadres in the offices under it were going to metallurgical enterprises to work, live and eat with the workers, conduct investigation and study, grasp revolution and promote production and take steps to improve the well-being of the workers.

PEKING RAPS GANG'S SABOTAGE OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

OW090214Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "Conscientiously Carry out Chairman Mao's Brilliant Instruction on Socialist Construction; Criticize the Crimes of the Gang of Four in Sabotaging Socialist Construction"]

[Excerpts] In order to usurp party and state power, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, the gang of four did everything possible to push the ultraright line in the political, ideological and theoretical fields. For the same purpose, they also went all out in the economic field to push the same ultraright counter-revolutionary revisionist line--a line which runs counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They frenziedly tried to oppose Chairman Mao's brilliant instruction on socialist construction so as to disrupt the development of the national economy.

The gang of four should be criticized in the following five ways:

1. The gang of four should be criticized for opposing Chairman Mao's great call for achieving the four modernizations and for building China into a powerful, modern socialist country.

In his January 1975 report on the work of the government to the Fourth NPC, our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai pointed out: "On Chairman Mao's instructions, it was suggested in the report on the work of the government to the Third National People's Congress that we might envisage the development of our national economy in two stages beginning from the third 5-year plan: The first stage is to build an independent and relatively comprehensive industrial and economic system in 15 years, that is before 1980; the second stage is to accomplish the comprehensive modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense, and science and technology before the end of the century, so that our national economy will be advancing in the front ranks of the world." This grand plan proposed by Premier Chou on the basis of Chairman Mao's instructions, fully reflected a common and long-cherished aspiration of people throughout the country and, therefore, won their wholehearted support. But the gang of four openly opposed this great call issued by Chairman Mao and willfully distorted and vitiated the true meaning of the four modernizations by describing them as a capitalist tendency and an attempt to restore capitalism.

The gang of four frenziedly opposed the four modernizations. Their criminal aim was to prevent implementation of Chairman Mao's grand strategic plan for building China into a powerful socialist country before the end of this century, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and undermine China's socialist economic base.

2. The gang of four should be criticized for attacking Chairman Mao's important instruction on advancing the national economy.

To attain the counterrevolutionary aim of usurping party and state power, they launched frenzied attacks against Chairman Mao's instruction on advancing the national economy despite the fact that they were well aware that this important instruction was the result of his November 1974 talks with Comrades Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing. This instruction, made known to the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau by Comrade Li Hsien-nien, was later published in a CCP Central Committee document personally approved by Chairman Mao for circulation to the whole party. Closing their eyes to this fact, the gang of four said that this instruction was a rumor and that no such thing was ever issued by Chairman Mao. They even viciously attacked Chairman Mao's instruction as a revisionist slogan and accused those who implemented it of practicing the theory of productive forces and earning their livings by supporting the bourgeoisie in order to stage a comeback. Facts show that the gang of four are a bunch of people who liked to use revolutionary phrases to disguise themselves as "super-revolutionaries;" in fact, they are archenemies of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

3. The gang of four should be criticized for attacking Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's report to the First National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture, a report approved by Chairman Mao.

In September and October 1975, with the warm attention of Chairman Mao, the party Central Committee held its First National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng delivered an important report at the conference. On behalf of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, he called on the whole party to mobilize, make even greater efforts to develop agriculture and strive to build Tachai-type counties throughout the country. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's report was first adopted by the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee following a discussion; it was later personally reviewed and approved by Chairman Mao.

Imbued with Mao Tsetung Thought, the report is an important Marxist document inspiring millions of peasants to enthusiastically go all out to criticize revisionism and capitalism and build socialism. This report represents the basic interests and reflects the urgent desires of millions of Chinese people. But it was bitterly resented and feared by the gang of four; therefore, they repeatedly attacked it.

After hearing this report Chiang Ching viciously said: "To put it lightly, this report is a revised thing; to put it emphatically, it is revisionist in nature." Following the conference, Wang Hung-wen telephoned a number of people in charge of this conference and requested all recorded documents on it--reading material that could be used by the gang of four to level charges against Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and other leading comrades of the central authorities. Yao Wen-yuan ordered the RED FLAG journal not to carry Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's report and to remove the title of the report from the table of contents in its November 1975 issue. Chang Chun-chiao ordered Shanghai to neither propagate nor carry out Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's report and, at the same time, to repeatedly prevent cadres and people on the outskirts of Shanghai from visiting and learning from Tachai. That sworn gang of four follower in Liaoning also did everything possible to prevent the implementation of the decisions of the National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture.

In June 1976, Comrade Chen Yung-kuei delivered a speech at an on-the-spot rice production conference of southern China held in Suzhou. In his speech, he reaffirmed an essential point of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's report, saying: "The decision to send work teams to the countryside is consistent with Chairman Mao's teachings. But the decision to recall them from the countryside is inconsistent with his teachings."

This statement is tantamount to severe criticism of the gang of four and their followers. After reading the speech, Ma Tien-shui, a gang of four follower in Shanghai, wildly yelled that Chen Yung-kuei's report was questionable and was a repetition of the old theme of last year's conference on learning from Tachai. He also underlined the above-mentioned statement by Chen Yung-kuei and sent it directly to Chang Chun-chiao as a weapon to attack Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and other leading comrades at the central level.

Attacks launched by the gang of four against Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's report were by no means isolated incidents but a part of their conspiracy to usurp party and state power in which their spearhead was directed squarely at our great leader Chairman Mao.

4. The gang of four should be criticized for opposing Chairman Mao's important instruction on exporting crude oil and importing complete sets of equipment and ships from abroad.

In 1976 the gang of four launched a full-scale debate over the question of imports and exports. They accompanied this debate with vicious attacks against our great leader Chairman Mao, esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and other leading comrades at the central level. They did this despite the well-known fact that China's foreign trade policy was implemented with the warm attention of our great leader Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee and was under the direct leadership of esteemed and beloved Premier Chou. The gang of four also knew that China began to import complete sets of equipment, used in producing chemical fibers and fertilizer, in 1972 and began to export crude oil to a number of capitalist countries in 1973. These transactions were submitted to Chairman Mao for approval by Premier Chou before they were put into effect; they were also approved by the gang of four themselves. But this sinister bunch of counterrevolutionaries went so far as to distort the facts and falsify charges and went all out to launch wild attacks against the proletariat in order to usurp party and state power.

In order to expand the number of China's ocean-going vessels, in 1964 Premier Chou proposed a plan for building and buying ships. This plan was soon put into effect with the approval of Chairman Mao. In 1970 Premier Chou issued the following instruction: In 1975 we must put an end to the situation in which our fleets mainly consist of foreign ships which we rent. We must stress the need to develop our domestic ship-building industry. If we are unable to meet our needs in this field, we can take appropriate steps by buying ships from abroad in order to save large amounts of foreign exchange reserves which would otherwise be used to rent foreign ships. Only in this way can we put ocean-going vessels in our own hands. This is a policy entirely consistent with the principle of maintaining independence, keeping initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts.

The gang of four viciously described those who followed this policy as modern persons like Li Hung-chang [an official of the Ching Dynasty] and "imitation foreign devils" who fawned on foreigners and capitulated to them. This tells us that the gang of four took a strong stand against Chairman Mao and Premier Chou.

Chairman Mao taught us that we must "rely mainly on our own efforts while making external assistance subsidiary." This is a basic principle guiding the socialist revolution and socialist construction and a principle that China must faithfully follow in expanding its foreign trade. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Chinese people have defeated the blockade and embargo imposed on China by imperialism and have bravely faced up to pressures from social imperialism.

As a result of constant efforts to expand its foreign trade, China's 1975 imports and exports were 12 times that of 1950--the year in which the PRC was founded--or more than twice that of 1965, the year that preceded the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. So far, China has established trade relations with more than 160 countries and regions. The development of these relations has played a significant role in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs; in supporting the Third World people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemony; and in strengthening friendly relations and unity among the peoples of China and other countries. By doing so we have also accelerated socialist construction at home in accordance with the principle of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts. As a result of the full-scale development of petroleum and natural gas resources, China can now provide sufficient raw materials for producing chemical fibers and chemical fertilizers. To import complete sets of equipment at this time will benefit agricultural production, will raise the people's living standards and will save foreign exchange. This action is also consistent with Chairman Mao's principle of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. But the gang of four deliberately distorted the facts and called black white, thus making themselves archenemies of socialism and the proletariat. Facts prove that they were really a bunch of foreigners' slaves and traitors to their country, who maintained illicit relations with foreign countries. They even abused the power they usurped by importing the equipment they needed to usurp party and state power as well as a large amount of high-quality luxuries. In 1975, they approved the import of more than U.S. \$1 million worth of such luxuries, and, during the first 9 months of 1976, they increased the amount to more than U.S. \$10 million. The facts are eloquent testimony to who the modern Li Hung-chang's and imitation foreign devils are.

5. The gang of four should be criticized for wildly pushing a counterrevolutionary political program in various sectors of the national economy and for attempting to disrupt the development of the socialist economy in China. The national economy suffered greatly from the implementation of the counterrevolutionary political program by the gang of four in various sectors of the national economy. As a result, they threw party organizations of many industrial and mining enterprises and people's communes into disorder, split the revolutionary ranks and caused anarchy in the country and a reduction in production. For example, from 1974 to 1976, China's iron and steel production was set back several years as a result of the interference and sabotage by the gang of four. They threw the railway system into disorder. In 1976, more than 10 trunk railway lines were paralyzed or semi-paralyzed, thus adversely affecting industrial and agricultural production, slowing down the flow of goods between urban and rural areas and preparedness against war and making the people suffer. When the gang of four tried to ferret out a so-called "layer after layer of capitalist roaders," agricultural production also suffered great damage. In those areas under their direct influence, the socialist collective economy also suffered damage, capitalism prevailed, embezzlement and speculation were widespread and production declined. A large number of facts prove that the gang of four are a treacherous bunch of people who tried to restore capitalism and a counterrevolutionary conspirational clique. They tried to restore capitalism in the name of struggle against it in an attempt to again plunge the working people in China into an abyss of suffering. They could not have pursued their counter-revolutionary revisionist line farther to the right.

However, the wheel of history can never be reversed, and the sun broke through the dark clouds.

I. 10 Jan 78

E 8

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

After our wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee headed by him crushed the gang of four at one blow in accordance with Chairman Mao's behests, their dream of restoring capitalism was also smashed, our party and state avoided a big retrogression and split, and our national economy was saved from collapse. Using the gang of four as a teacher by negative example, we must extensively educate the people in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. We must apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a weapon to criticize the gang of four for frenziedly opposing Chairman Mao's brilliant instruction on socialist construction and for undermining socialist construction. We must overcome every difficulty on the road of our advance and accomplish the plan for building China into a great powerful modern socialist country before the end of this century according to the wishes of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou. Only thus can we make a greater contribution to humanity.

PEOPLE'S DAILY EXPECTS GIANT STRIDE FORWARD

HK100355Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 27 Dec 77 p 2 HK

[Article by Yu Ching [1342 3237]: "There Must Be Lofty Aspirations and High Aims"-- A Study of "China Will Take a Giant Stride Forward"]

[Summary] At the time of the 84th anniversary of the birthday of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, we restudied the article entitled "China Will Take a Giant Stride Forward" written by Chairman Mao 13 years ago. He issued the call: "WE MUST BREAK AWAY FROM CONVENTIONS AND DO OUR UTMOST TO ADOPT ADVANCED TECHNIQUES IN ORDER TO MAKE CHINA A POWERFUL MODERN SOCIALIST COUNTRY IN NOT TOO LONG A HISTORICAL PERIOD." Later, we were called upon to build our country into a powerful socialist country with modernized agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology by the end of this century.

"In order to accomplish this task, we must step up the pace of the development of the national economy in a big way. Failure to do so will have a serious effect on our effort to achieve big results in 3 years of grasping the key link and running the country well and our effort to realize the four modernizations within the current century." The problem of pace is not just an economic but also a political one. It is a major issue bearing on the future and destiny of our country. We must be determined to achieve a great breakthrough.

"To achieve big results in 3 years requires us to go ahead at a much quicker pace in the last 3 years of the fifth 5-year plan than in the first few years. Only in this way can a solid foundation be laid for a steady rise and for uninterrupted leaps forward in the national economy in the sixth 5-year plan and in the last 20 years of the century."

Without lofty aspirations and high aims and without a break-through, how can we recoup the lost time and the losses caused by the "gang of four"? How can we build our state into a powerful modern socialist country by the end of this century. We must emancipate our thinking and can never take the irregular pace of progress during the period of the gang's sabotage as a limit that cannot be exceeded.

"There are indeed many difficulties standing in the way of our progress. We can't underestimate the serious harm done to the national economy by the 'gang of four's' interference and sabotage; otherwise, we will fail to see the difficult nature of our work. But what is more important, we should take note of the kind of socialist activism that has been aroused in hundreds of millions of people since the smashing of the 'gang of four.' With that kind of activism we can call into full play the great potentialities in production long left untapped through the 'gang of four's' suppression. This year, the pace of development in certain sectors of the national economy has far exceeded our expectations. Such development is only at its initial stage. [paragraph continues]

"With the deepening of the struggle to expose and criticize the 'gang of four,' the activism of the masses of cadres will be further aroused and more miracles in the world will be created. Our argument that the pace of the development of the national economy must and can be accelerated is based upon precisely this basic point. So long as we firmly grasp the exposure and criticism of the 'gang of four' as the key link and fully arouse the socialist activism of the cadres and people, we can overcome various difficulties and considerably accelerate the pace of development of the national economy."

In the 23 years ahead, with a material foundation built in the past 28 years, with positive and negative experiences behind us and with the all-round correct implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, especially after the smashing of the three bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the "gang of four," our national economy, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, will undoubtedly develop quicker and better than in the past 28 years. Chairman Mao's prediction of a giant stride forward in China will surely be realized by the end of this century.

KWANGMING DAILY LETTER ON ENTERPRISE ACCUMULATION

HK100530Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 26 Dec 77 p 3 HK

[Letter to the editor from research fellows of the Institute of Economic Research under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "The Concept of 'Enterprise Accumulation' Is Not Correct"]

[Text] Editor's note: This letter put forward a question which merits attention. It looks as if it is a question of concept, but in fact it shows how deep and extensive the pernicious influence of the "gang of four" is.

The "gang of four" confused socialist enterprise profit with capitalist profit. According to their reactionary logic, one cannot think of profit when going in for socialism: Whoever thinks in terms of profit is putting "profit in command" and practicing capitalism. As a result, no one even dared to talk about profits or earnings. Confusion was thus created in theory and in practice. In the great struggle to penetratingly expose and criticize the "gang of four," we must thoroughly eradicate their pernicious influence. We must grasp enterprise earnings with great confidence, vigorously, firmly and properly.

Comrade editor,

Nowadays, people often call the profits and revenue of enterprises "enterprise accumulation." We consider the concept incorrect for it fails to express the nature of the objective facts and gets confused with the concept of state accumulation. This concept also differs from that advocated by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao. We should correct this misconception.

There is a specific meaning for accumulation in political economics. It refers to the capital spent on expanding production, developing nonproductive capital construction in the production sphere and establishing a material reserve. The profits and revenues of enterprises are major sources of socialist accumulation. In the system of ownership by the whole people, all profits and revenues of the enterprises are turned over to the state for distribution in a planned way. Enterprise accumulation is basically not allowed. Independent accumulation by enterprises in the system of ownership by the whole people would violate the law of planned and proportionate development of the national economy and sabotage the socialist planned economy.

At the same time, profits and taxes turned over to the state cannot all be retained. The greater part of them are not accumulated, but are spent on consumption, i.e. as funds for developing science, culture, education, health, arts, state administration and national defense, and social relief and welfare. Therefore, it is unscientific to use the concept of "enterprise accumulation."

An important duty of socialist enterprises is to strictly follow the party's policy, conscientiously carry out the state plan, strive to increase production and practice economy, lower costs and increase profits. The more profit, the more effective the enterprises are in the production and the greater contributions are rendered to the state and the people. However, it can never be said that the greater the enterprise accumulation the better. If the enterprise were encouraged to maximize accumulation, state accumulation would be like water without a source. How could we talk about the planned development of the national economy? At the same time, indiscriminate encouragement of efforts to increase accumulation would affect the correct handling of the relationship between accumulation and consumption. How could the livelihood of the people be improved by laying one-sided emphasis on accumulation? How could we develop scientific, cultural and educational and other undertakings? Such encouragement is bound to bring confusion and errors.

It should be pointed out that the misconception of "enterprise accumulation" was created by the "gang of four." In the past few years, the "gang of four" attempted to go against the tide of history. They vigorously wielded the club of "putting profit in command" on the economic front. Whoever actively carried out production for profits would be condemned for "practicing capitalism." To them, loss of money was reasonable while making money was a sin. As a result, no one dared to keep accounts to talk about profits. Under such circumstances, people could only use "enterprise accumulation" in place of the concepts of enterprise profits or enterprise earnings. As the "gang of four" has now been overthrown, we can boldly talk about profits and we should set right the concept which was misused in the past.

Since "enterprise accumulation" is not a scientific concept, which concept is scientific? Stalin called the sum total of profits and revenues of the enterprise "enterprise earnings." We hold that it is more accurate to use the concept of "enterprise earnings" or "net income of enterprises."

[signed] Some Research Fellows of the Institute of Economic Research of the Chinese Academy of Social Science

TRADE UNION FEDERATION ATTACKS GANG THEORY ON UNIONS

HK100625Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 29 Dec 77 p 3 HK

[Article by the criticism group of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions: "Thoroughly Criticize the 'Gang of Four's' Theory of 'Rule of the Sinister Line in the Trade Union Movement'"]

[Summary] "The leading front of the trade union movement and the trade unions have always been an important target of contention between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. In the previous two-line struggles within the party, the trade unions were interfered with and sabotaged many times by the wrong line. Making use of the trade unions to usurp party and state power and restore capitalism, the 'gang of four' went all out to negate the predominance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on the front of the trade union movement and maliciously vilified the trade union cadres as 'old personnel' and 'agents of the bourgeoisie.' [paragraph continues]

"They created chaos in the trade union movement, confused people's thinking and toppled the organizations in a frenzied attempt to substitute their bourgeois factional network for the trade union organizations of the working class. This situation was unprecedented in the history of the trade union movement in China."

In the current third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four," we must thoroughly criticize their fallacies and crimes in sabotaging the leading front of the trade union movement and the work of the trade unions, rebuild the trade union organizations and bring them into full play in socialist revolution and construction.

Part I

"The 'gang of four' concocted the theory of 'rule of the sinister line in the trade union movement' to meet their counterrevolutionary needs for pulling down the trade unions, which were a pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and turning the trade unions into their tools for usurping party and state power. This reactionary fallacy was initiated by renegade Chiang Ching. She maliciously abused the trade union cadres for 'ignoring Chairman Mao and listening only to Chairman Liu.' Kuomintang secret agent Chang Chun-chiao vilified the trade unions as 'exclusively following Liu Shao-chi's instructions.' Alien class element Yao Wen-yuan clamored for 'thoroughly criticizing the federation of trade unions.' They ranted that 'a thick and long sinister line' ran through the trade unions in the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution and that 'the old trade unions must be smashed.' They turned facts upside down and completely reversed the questions of right and wrong regarding the line in the labor movement."

The crimes of the "gang of four" met with resistance from the trade union cadres and workers. In 1973, when trade unions were rebuilt in accordance with the planning of the party Central Committee, many trade union cadres strongly demanded that the questions of right and wrong regarding line in the trade unions in those 17 years should be made clear. They held that it was not true to say that the trade unions were ruled by the sinister line before the Cultural Revolution. Newborn bourgeois element Wang Hung-wen madly launched an attack, abusing the trade unions for "having lost their revolutionary nature and turned into a lifeless carcass." The jackals of the "gang of four" in the trade unions pinned the labels of "restorationists" and "Confucius' disciples" on these cadres and dismissed some of them from the trade unions. In 1975, when the Ninth Trade Union Congress was being prepared under the direct leadership of the party Central Committee, the trade union cadres again strongly demanded a correct appraisal of trade union work done in those 17 years. But, the sinister lieutenant of the "gang of four" in the preparatory group of the Ninth Trade Union Congress called this correct opinion a rightist idea of reversing verdicts and vigorously dragged out the so-called "capitalist roaders," "agents" and "old forces" in the trade unions. In an antiparty article frontpaged by PEOPLE'S DAILY on 21 May 1976 after revision by Yao Wen-yuan, he viciously framed Vice Chairman Ten Hsiao-ping and babbled that what the trade unions had done in those 17 years should be "completely negated."

Was the front of the trade union movement in those 17 years under the "rule of the sinister line" or the rule of the Red line? History is the best witness.

During the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution, the congresses of the trade unions were held with the close concern and under the direct leadership of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee. The Sixth National Labor Congress was held in Harbin in August 1948 to usher in nationwide liberation. The "Resolution on the Current Tasks of the Chinese Workers' Movement" adopted by this congress was drawn under Premier Chou's guidance. The "Regulations of All-China Federation of Trade Unions" were checked and revised by Premier Chou and approved by the party Central Committee. [paragraph continues]

In a talk with the representatives to the National Conference on Trade Union Work in August 1949, Chairman Mao pointed out clearly that the resolution adopted by the Sixth Labor Congress was programmatic and correct and the policy adopted by this congress was not provisional but permanent.

The Seventh National Congress of Trade Unions was held in May 1953. Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and NPC Chairman Chu attended the opening ceremony of this congress. The working report and the regulations for trade unions adopted by this congress were perused and approved by Chairman Mao. With the socialist transformation in the ownership of means of production completed in the main, the Eight National Congress of Trade Unions was held in December 1957. Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee showed close concern for this congress. The interference of Liu Shao-chi's wrong line was overcome and important changes were made in the working report and the regulations for trade unions adopted by this congress. The important guideline that trade unions should arrange their work in light of the central tasks of the party was put forward by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping at a meeting of the secretariat of the party Central Committee to discuss the working report. The principle that trade unions should organize leadership by combining production with the conditions in the locality was put forward by Premier Chou at a meeting of the Political Bureau to discuss the regulations for trade unions. At a meeting held in Chengtu under Chairman Mao's guidance in the spring of 1958, a resolution on the organization of trade unions was adopted in the spirit of this principle. It was also pointed out that a trade union should accept leadership from the party committee at the same level and from the trade union of higher level, with emphasis on the former. Chairman Mao also promulgated the "Trade Union Law of the People's Republic of China" in the name of the central people's government. Guided by Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, the State Council promulgated a number of laws regarding the labor movement, such as the "labor insurance regulations" and "labor employment regulations." These historical facts show that trade union work in the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution was constantly carried out under the direct leadership and with the close concern of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee.

Of course, during those 17 years Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line really did hinder and sabotage trade union work. Thanks to Chairman Mao's concern and the party Central Committee's direct leadership, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions removed the hinderance. In the nationwide labor movement, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was the mainstream and the wrong line was a sidestream; the achievements were primary and fundamental in the trade union work while the mistakes were secondary. The "gang of four" insisted that "a thick and long sinister line" ran through the trade unions in those 17 years. Didn't this mean negating the correct leadership of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, negating the party Central Committee's correct conclusions on trade union work and negating the trade union cadres' struggle against Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line?!

Part II

"The 'gang of four' concocted the theory of 'rule of the sinister line in the trade union movement' for the vicious purpose of fundamentally changing the nature, task and role of the trade unions. They vilified the trade unions before the Great Cultural Revolution as 'old trade unions,' 'trade unions for the whole people,' 'trade unions for production' and 'trade unions for welfare.' This was sheer rumor and vilification."

Lenin likened the trade unions to a school for learning to conduct management and direct the economy and a communist school. During the second revolutionary civil war, Chairman Mao pointed out that the trade unions were a pillar of the Soviet Government, a fortress protecting the workers' interests and a school for the workers to study communism.

But the "gang of four" overtly opposed Chairman Mao's instructions and barred the financial and trade workers and the mental workers engaged in cultural, educational, public health, scientific and technological work from trade unions. They put the label of "whole-people trade union" on the trade unions which organized workers. Under the signboard of criticizing the so-called "whole-people trade union," they impaired the unity of the working class and undermined the mass basis of the trade unions. With their gang as the standard, they grouped the workers into "revolutionaries" and "conservatives," "legalists" and "Confucians," sowed dissension among them and waged struggle by force and coercion. In the trade union organizations where they had usurped leadership, some evil-doers, rascals, smashers and counterrevolutionaries were called "leftwingers" and "fighters going against the tide" and placed in important posts. They attempted to turn the trade unions, a pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat, into a factional coterie for usurping party and state power.

Should trade unions mobilize the workers to carry out production well? Should trade unions take the proper organization of production as regular task? Marxism-Leninism holds that the purpose of the revolution is to liberate productive forces and that proper organization of production is a new task for the trade unions under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao always asked the trade unions to attach importance to mobilizing the workers to carry out production well. Obeying Chairman Mao's teachings, the trade unions mobilized the workers to set new production records and practice economy and to conduct socialist labor emulation. These activities played a major role in accelerating socialist construction in China. During these mass movements, a large number of advanced units, such as the "Mao Tsetung" locomotive group, and countless advanced models, such as pioneer fighter Wang Chin-hsi, emerged. They withstood the attacks by the "gang of four" and persisted in their struggle. They are still playing a major role on various fronts. "All these activities won close concern and vigorous support from Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee. The movement of advanced producers was launched at Chairman Mao's proposal and under his guidance. The 1950 meeting of model workers, the 1956 meeting of representatives of advanced producers and the 1959 meeting of heroes were convened by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions with the close concern of and under the direct leadership of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou."

Shutting their eyes to these facts, the "gang of four" opposed and sabotaged the bid of the trade unions to grasp revolution and promote production. They confused people's thinking and did grave harm to socialist construction. Using fundamental principle of historical materialism as his basis, Lenin pointed out that developing production was in accordance with the basic interests of the whole working class and provided the material foundation for consolidating the transition from the dictatorship of the proletariat to communism. The "gang of four's" "criticism" of the "theory of productive forces" was a wild attack on the working people and Marxism-Leninism. Chairman Hua pointed out in his political report to the 11th party congress: "To speed up the development of the productive forces while adhering to the socialist orientation answers the need for reinforcing the material base of the dictatorship of the proletariat and vanquishing the capitalist forces. It answers the need for enhancing our national defense capabilities and getting prepared against aggression by imperialism or social imperialism. It answers the need for improving the material and cultural life of the people step by step, and, in the long run, also for gradually eliminating the distinctions between town and country, between industry and agriculture, and between physical and mental labor and creating the material conditions for the transition to communist society." The trade unions must obey Chairman Hua's teaching, vigorously grasp revolution and promote production and contribute their share toward building our country into a powerful, modern socialist state before the end of this century.

Should we show concern for the well-being of the workers while making efforts to develop production? Showing concern for the well-being of the masses is a fine tradition of our party. After liberation, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao adopted a number of important measures to improve the material and cultural life of the workers. In 1956, Premier Chou had a talk with some trade union cadres and worked with them to study ways to improve the workers' lives. Thanks to the development of production, the workers led a better life and showed surging enthusiasm in grasping revolution and promoting production.

"The 'gang of four' were typical representatives of the new and old bourgeoisie. They practiced extravagance and squandered money but took no heed of the well-being of the workers. Yet they vilified the trade unions' showing concern for the well-being of the workers as 'welfarism' and maliciously called them 'welfare trade unions.' They went all out to oppose the concern shown by the trade unions for the well-being of the workers. They frenziedly attempted to impair the flesh-and-blood relations between the party and the masses and create chaos so that they could seize power amid chaos."

Not long after the smashing of the "gang of four," Chairman Hua put on the party's agenda of important tasks the improvement of workers' lives and readjustment of their wages. This showed the party's concern for the life of the workers. The trade unions must carry out the party's relevant policy and help the masses solve their problems in daily life, giving them both political encouragement and material incentives. They should teach the workers to raise their consciousness, display the revolutionary spirit of fighting amid hardships and correctly handle the relations between the interests of the collective and the interests of the individuals.

A constant important task for the trade unions is to unite the workers, to carry out production well and to improve the well-being of the masses. While accomplishing this task, the trade unions should persevere in putting politics in command, give priority to ideological work and fully play their role as a communist school. They should also strive to build a revolutionary contingent of industrial workers.

Chairman Mao pointed out time and again that the most important task of the trade unions is to propagate Marxism-Leninism and carry out ideological and political work among the workers. "The 'gang of four' wildly opposed Chairman Mao's instructions. They opposed the building of a revolutionized contingent of workers, the arming of workers with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the training of Red and expert workers. They audaciously peddled the so-called 'Chang Chun-chiao thinking,' took as the 'sacred land' the place where Wang Hung-wen carried out conspiratorial activities years ago, and conducted so-called 'education in traditions.' They wantonly clamored for training so-called 'fighters going against the tide' and 'having horns on their heads and thorns on their bodies.' They did not allow the trade unions to build a contingent of workers and to grasp ideological and political work." As a result of the serious damage by the "gang of four," ideological and political work was greatly weakened among the workers, thinking was confused and the contingent of workers was disbanded. Under the leadership of the party committees, we must revive ideological and political work and carry out mass activities of studying the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. We also must do a good job of cultural and technical education and help the workers learn and master skills so that they will become both Red and expert.

Part III

"The 'gang of four' went all out to smear the predominance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on the front of the trade union movement and wantonly changed the nature, task and role of the trade unions. In the final analysis, their purpose was to negate the party's leadership over the labor movement and to turn the trade unions into their tool for usurping party and state power."

The trade unions must obey the party's leadership--this is the core of Chairman Mao's instructions and assertions on trade union work. But the "gang of four" vigorously opposed the party's leadership over the labor movement and the work of trade unions, in a frenzied attempt to lead the labor movement astray and turn the trade unions into their tools for usurping party and state power. In 1975, taking advantage of the party Central Committee's preparation for the Ninth Trade Union Congress, they publicly trumpeted that "the trade unions should be militant commands of the working class," thus rejecting the party's leadership. Only the trade unions controlled by them could command the working class. Their sinister lieutenant in the preparatory group of the Ninth Trade Union Congress conspired to turn this group into a counterrevolutionary liaison post, frantically opposed Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Hua and audaciously attacked and vilified the central leading comrades who adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Some of the jackals of the "gang of four" in some provincial and municipal trade unions assaulted the responsible comrades of the provincial committees; others wanted "stations" in party and governmental leading organs to enforce "workers' supervision" over the party committees; still others privately made a namelist of leading members of a provincial committee, in an attempt to seize the power of the provincial committee. Some even had the audacity to stage a counterrevolutionary armed rebellion before the downfall of the "gang of four."

Facts show that the "gang of four" are deadly enemies of the communist party and the working class. "Their criminal activities taught us a lesson by negative example, making us see more clearly that the party's leadership is the life line of the labor movement and trade union work. The party alone is the commander of the working class. The trade unions must at all times take Mao Tsetung Thought as the guide and firmly carry out the party's line, directives and policies. They must draw the line for their concrete work in accordance with the party's general line. They must arrange their work in light of the party's central tasks. They must rely on the activists among the masses and carry out all tasks actively. They must make investigations among the masses, grasp the models, make analysis and sum up and popularize advanced experiences."

The trade unions must adhere to the party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism, perseveringly continue the revolution and strive to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and build China into a powerful, modern socialist country. "The most important task of the trade unions at present is to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner and, under the guidance of the line charted by the 11th party congress, firmly implement the strategic policy of grasping the key link in running the country well as formulated by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. They must carry out the great struggle to expose and criticize the 'gang of four' through to the end, eliminate their viruses and pernicious influence on the front of the trade union movement and insure that the labor movement and trade union work will forever advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

PEOPLE'S DAILY ARTICLE PRAISES KAILUAN WORKERS

OW070936Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 5 Jan 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 6 January Commentator's article: "Wishing the Red Banner of Kailuan Increased Brightness"]

[Text] Kailuan is a national example in learning from Taching. Kailuan workers have followed Chairman Mao's instruction of "grasp revolution, promote revolution," upheld the rational rules and regulations in enterprise management, adhered to the socialist principle of "to each according to his work," persisted in having revolutionization commanding mechanization, integrated the movement to learn from Taching with the efforts to double output and opened up a path for China to develop its coal industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. We must do a good job in summing up, improving and propagating Kailuan's experience and must quicken the progress of China's coal industry.

Chairman Hua said: "Kailuan workers are very good. They are truly what Chairman Mao called a contingent especially good at fighting. They deserve to be called a red banner unit and we must make this red banner even brighter." Recently in mentioning Kailuan, Chairman Hua again said: "What a good contingent it is! With such a good model, the coal industry can make fast progress." Chairman Hua's commendation is a great encouragement and incentive to the workers and staffs of Kailuan and comrades on the coal industry front.

Kailuan's comrades must maintain their efforts and advance rapidly. Comrades on the coal industry front must thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four, learn from Taching, catch up with Kailuan, score good achievements during the first quarter, overfulfill the 1978 coal production plan, accelerate the progress of the coal industry and make fresh contributions to the realization of the four modernizations in China.

PEOPLE'S DAILY REPORTS CRITICISM OF LOYANG TRACTOR PLANT

OW061204Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 6, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY carries in its "Letters From Readers" column a letter from a commune cadre criticizing a tractor plant for failure to supply spare parts, a letter of self-criticism from the tractor plant concerned, and a second letter from the commune praising the plant for improved service.

Feng Pen-chuan, a cadre of the Hsiehtun people's commune in Shouhsien County, Anhwei Province, dealt with two contrasting incidents in his letter to the PEOPLE'S DAILY.

When a tiny screw on his sewing machine was lost and a replacement was not immediately available locally, Feng Pen-chuan said, he wrote to the manufacturer about it. A few days later, he received the replacement by mail from the Shanghai No 1 sewing machine plant, the manufacturer.

In contrast, Feng Pen-chuan said, when a tractor his commune had bought from the Loyang Tungfanghung tractor plant went out of order because a few parts had broken down, the tractor plant not only failed to supply the spare parts but even refused to see the buyer from his commune.

The letter criticized the Loyang tractor plant for its attitude toward supporting agriculture and asked it to learn from the Shanghai No 1 sewing machine plant.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY forwarded the letter to the tractor plant, which reprinted the letter and distributed it to every workshop. The workers and staff members discussed it and made a critical appraisal of the work of the plant. This was followed by a self-criticism by the plant party committee.

In a reply to the PEOPLE'S DAILY the plant party committee said that the poor quality of its products and the short supply of spare parts were mainly an aftermath of the sabotage by the "gang of four" in regard to farm mechanization. The plant pledged to improve its rules and regulations and management so as to render better service to people's communes.

The second letter from the Hsientun commune expressed satisfaction with the attitude of the tractor plant toward criticism. A technician from the tractor plant came to the commune and helped overhaul the tractor, which is now in good working order, said the letter.

DETAILS OF DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED SPEY ENGINES PUBLISHED

OW061313Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, Jan 6 KYODO--China has made public the performance of Rolls Royce Spey engines produced domestically under license with the British maker and also a comparative study of Spey engines and those mounted on Japan's mainstay F-4E Phantom multi-role fighters and MIG-21's of the Soviet Union. The publication [as received] carried in the latest issue of the KNOWLEDGE OF AERONAUTICS magazine, edited by the Society of Aeronautics of China, is the first since China introduced the Rolls Royce engines under an agreement with the British producer at the end of 1975.

Military sources here observed that such revelation could mean that China has succeeded in mass-producing Spey engines and mounting them on new Chinese fighter planes.

An article in the magazine gave a detailed illustration of Spey engines both for military and civilian purposes. In the comparative study of performances among Spey engine MK202M and those on F-4E's and MIG-21's, the article gave these figures: The Spey engine had a maximum thrust of 9.3 tons, surpassing the F-4E engine by about 1.2 tons and the MIG-21 engine by about 3.5 tons. In fuel economy the Spey was rated 2.1 compared with 2.3 for the MIG and 1.97 for the F-4E. In maximum speed the Spey can develop Mach 2.4 (2.4 times the speed of sound), compared with Mach 2.2 for the F-4E and Mach 2.0 for the MIG.

China has bought 50 Spey engines from Rolls Royce.

AFP: PEOPLE'S DAILY MODIFIES FRONT PAGE FORMAT

OW101328Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1245 GMT 10 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, Jan. 10 (AFP)--The inset which carries a different phrase or quotation on the front page of the Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY every day was replaced today by a news photo, apparently for the first time since the founding of the party newspaper.

I. 10 Jan 78

E 18

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The picture featured the names of two Chinese locomotives handwritten by Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The placards bearing the names of the two engines, "Mao Tse-tung Special" and "Chu Te Special," under the portraits of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Chairman Hua, were exhibited in front of participants in a meeting held yesterday by the Railway Ministry to mark the event.

The long-established inset was taken out from some editions of the PEOPLE'S DAILY in the past on major occasions to make place for a big photo of the Communist Party chairman marking a major event.

PEOPLE'S DAILY BEGINS 'READERS' COMMENTS' COLUMN 10 JAN

OW101245Y Peking NCNA in English 1223 GMT 10 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 10, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY has started a special column captioned "Readers' Comments" for criticisms and suggestions from the general public as from today.

The newspaper commenting group of the Chingshan school in Peking suggests in a commentary today that the paper go more deeply into the question of the revolution in education. It expresses the hope that the paper will give concrete answers to such questions as how to run city primary and middle schools successfully and how to help young teachers improve their standards, since not all of them can go to teachers' colleges.

The newspaper commenting group of the Tungfeng (east wind) market in Peking expresses satisfaction with the self-criticism made by the PEOPLE'S DAILY on December 11, 1977 for carrying on January 21 the same year a report which gave false information on Tungwei County, Kansu Province. "This shows that the party organ has restored the party's fine tradition," the group writes. It suggests that the newspaper staff go still deeper among the masses to make investigations and acquire first-hand knowledge about what is going on in grass-root units.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY has asked many factories, people's communes, schools and army units to set up commenting groups to solicit opinions from the masses. In a short editor's note, the PEOPLE'S DAILY says that the new column aims to strengthen the paper's links with the masses in accordance with Chairman Mao's concept of getting the whole party and the masses to join in the running of newspapers.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION ARRANGES PERFORMANCE FOR TEACHERS

OW091728Y Peking NCNA in English 1703 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 9, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Well over 10,000 teachers from colleges and middle and primary schools in Peking were entertained at a theatrical performance arranged by the Ministry of Education and the Peking municipal party committee this afternoon.

A programme of music, dances and acrobatics was presented by artists at the capital indoor stadium, which rang with ripples of laughter.

I. 10 Jan 78

E 19

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Liu Hsi-yao, minister of education, and leading members of the Peking municipal party committee and revolutionary committee attended. They offered greetings to all those present in appreciation of their hard work. They expressed the hope that the teachers would achieve greater success in the new year in deepening the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, and teach and run their schools better so as to contribute more to the development of China's education. They called on them to greet the forthcoming Fifth National People's Congress and the national conferences on science and education with new achievements.

POETRY JOURNAL PUBLISHES MAO'S LETTER ON POETRY

OW091326Y Peking NCNA in English 1225 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 9, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The January issue of the journal POETRY carries Chairman Mao's letter on poetry, plus a report on the discussion about it at a forum of poets and critics in Peking. There is also an introduction to several classical and modern poems by Premier Chou En-lai which he wrote in his early days. Poems and articles by thirty Chinese poets, folk song singers and literary critics are in this issue. Entitled "Chairman Mao Still Directs Us in Our Fight", the journal covered the December forum of poets in the capital where Chairman Mao's July 21, 1965 letter to Comrade Chen I was discussed. In his letter, Chairman Mao stressed using images to convey ideas in poetry, and also talked about the path and development of modern poetry in China and gave his opinion of several ancient poets. This has encouraged people in literary and art circles now engaged in criticizing the gang of four.

Critic Lin Mo-han, in a speech given at the forum, said that the gang of four negated the basic rules of literary creation. They labelled those who paid attention to form as formalists and those who used images to convey ideas an anti-Marxist. As a result all characters resembled each other and were stiff as a poker. By negating imagery, the gang virtually denied literary and art workers the need to go among the masses and caused degeneration in literature and art. He also pointed out that the gang arbitrarily divided ancient poets into Confucianists and Legalists and brushed aside the so-called Confucianists, negating China's magnificent literary and art heritage.

Following the smashing of the gang of four, many poets who hadn't written for years went among the workers, peasants and soldiers to gather material for new creative writing. Their works are now being published in literary journals. The current issue of POETRY carries Liu Pai-yu and Chou Li-po's poems praising petroleum workers. Four poems by Rewi Alley, the New Zealand poet and an old friend of the Chinese people, were translated by the Chinese poet Shuo Wang for the journal with a short commentary. The four poems are: "Again on Course", "In Memoriam--Edgar Snow", "The First Eighty Years", and "Tu Fu Tsao Tang (Tu Fu's Cottage)".

PROGRESS OF PLA SURVEYORS, CARTOGRAPHERS CITED

OW090258Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0313 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Newsletter by NCNA correspondent Liu Wan-hsin: "The Invincible--On the Deeds of the PLA Surveyors and Cartographers in Modernizing Military Surveys and Cartography"]

[Excerpts] Peking, 7 January--In the building where the PLA surveyors and cartographers work, we recently saw a military topographic map of the uninhabited region of the Tsinghai-Tibet Plateau--an area which had long been a gap in China's surveys and cartography.

Now China has its own topographic maps on its more than 9 million square kilometers of land, except Taiwan Province.

The PLA surveyors and cartographers have gone through arduous struggles to fulfill this glorious surveying and cartographic task. In order to fill the gap in China's surveying and cartography concerning the Tsinghai-Tibet Plateau's uninhabited region, exploratory and work teams were organized by surveying and cartographic units under the PLA General Staff's unified command. Herding cattle and horses and carrying food and equipment, they entered this uninhabited "forbidden region."

An exploratory team led by Yang Hsing-lung, chief of staff of a certain surveying and cartographic unit, reached the foot of the Tahsuehshan Mountain and then was assailed by a snowstorm for 7 days and nights. Scores of cattle and horses froze or starved to death. Yang and his comrades were forced to carry their equipment and daily necessities, weighing from 10 to over 100 catties, on their backs; then they struggled forward. In this uninhabited region, they crossed more than 60 high mountains, more than 460 kilometers of marshes and more than 50 swift rivers and joined the other exploratory teams in unveiling the mystery of the uninhabited region and in obtaining precious information for the cartographic plans for the Tsinghai-Tibet Plateau.

Recently, with the powerful support of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and other departments concerned, the PLA surveyors and cartographers delved into surveying works for obtaining coordinates for outlying islands.

They spent 5 solid months going from one island to another, sometimes encountering shoals. They worked in the midst of wind and storms, despite their feelings of light-headedness and nausea, and fulfilled their task ahead of time.

Science and technology is developing and the motherland is advancing. To meet the need of modernizing national defense, the PLA surveyors and cartographers are constantly scaling new heights in the science and technology of surveying and cartography.

Through several years of hard work, they have scored good achievements by using satellites and laser techniques in surveying and have made fresh contributions to the development of theories and methods of navigational survey, to the creation of technical innovations in cartography and to research on new apparatus and equipment.

The courage of the PLA surveyors and cartographers in scaling the heights shows that the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle is a priceless treasure for achieving success in scientific research. With this spirit, we are invincible and filled with the hope of reaching the brilliant summit as we advance.

BRIEFS

POWER GENERATING INSTALLATIONS--Peking, Jan 8--China has recently put three power generating installations into operation. The 100,000-kilowatt steam turbo-generating set at the Chingshan heat and power plant in Hupeh Province is part of its expansion project. It augments power supply to the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company and is expected to quicken the tempo of agricultural and industrial production in Hupeh Province. Located in the Yulin Prefecture of Shensi Province through which the silt-laden middle section of the Yellow River flows, the Tienchiao hydroelectric power station supplies electricity for diverting river waters to irrigate higher places in the rural areas in northern parts of Shensi and Shansi provinces. The third unit, with a 1,000,000-kilowatt generating capacity, was installed at the Matou power plant in Hopei Province. [Peking NCNA in English 0706 GMT 8 Jan 78 OW]

FIRST SESSION OF FUKIEN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ENDS

HK080225Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 6 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] The first session of the Fifth Fukien Provincial People's Congress concluded on 3 January after being in session for 7 days. The meeting unanimously approved the work report delivered by Comrade Liao Chih-kao on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee and elected a new provincial revolutionary committee and delegates to the Fifth National People's Congress. It put forward the future combat target and tasks for our province. Liao Chih-kao, Ma Hsing-yuan, Chiang Li-yin, Lin I-hsin, Chin Chao-tien, Lan Jung-yu, Wu Hung-hsiang, Hsu Ya, (Tung Te-tzu), and (Pai Chih-mir.), leading comrades of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee, and Chu Shao-ching, Chu Yao-hua and Lu Sheng, leading comrades of Foochow PLA units, attended the meeting. Comrade Liao Chih-kao presided over the closing ceremony.

"The representatives attending the meeting held that Comrade Liao Chih-kao's work report is in line with the realistic situation in Fukien and reflects the common wishes of the 24 million people throughout our province. They voted by a show of hands and unanimously approved the resolution of the first session of the Fifth Fukien Provincial People's Congress on the work report of the provincial revolutionary committee. The resolution called on the people throughout the province to raise higher Chairman Mao's great banner, rally closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and grasp the key link in running Fukien. It also called on the people to struggle vigorously for 3 years, set up an initial-scale industrial system which supports agriculture, basically realize farm mechanization, transform most of the present grain field into farmland which guarantees high and stable yield irrespective of drought or flood, achieve a per-mou grain output of over 1,000 catties throughout the province and strive to fulfill the great target of realizing the four modernizations within this century."

The election took place after Comrade Chiang Li-yin, on behalf of the Presidium of the congress, explained the methods of election. The representatives elected the chairman, vice chairmen and members--totaling 99--of the Fukien Provincial Revolutionary Committee, as well as 73 delegates to the Fifth NPC. Fang I, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, and Chang Ting-cheng, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, were elected delegates of our province to the Fifth NPC.

Comrade Ma Hsing-yuan delivered a closing speech. He called on people throughout the province to go all out and score superior achievements to greet the holding of the Fifth NPC and the arrival of a new upsurge in our country's socialist economic and cultural construction. He also called on the people to make sustained and redoubled efforts, to fight in unity and to make greater contributions to socialist revolution and construction in the new year.

Liao Chih-kao Report

HK080315Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 6 Jan 78 HK

[Excerpts from work report delivered by Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Fukien Provincial Revolutionary Committee, at first session of Fifth Fukien Provincial People's Congress--read by announcer]

[Summary] This congress is being convened amid an excellent situation. Its guiding ideology and main tasks are to raise high the great banner of Chairman Mao, closely follow the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, implement the line of the 11th party congress, expose and criticize the gang of four, go all out to speed up socialist construction in Fukien and make contributions to achieving the four modernizations. This congress will also elect the new provincial revolutionary committee and the province's delegates to attend the Fifth NPC.

Nine years have passed since the provincial revolutionary committee was established in 1968. During this period our party has won great victory in the 10th and 11th line struggles. The cadres and masses of our province have also won great victories in all aspects.

The Fourth NPC was held in January 1975. Around that time, Chairman Mao issued a series of important instructions on the question of theory, on stability and unity and on boosting the national economy. Premier Chou delivered the government work report at the congress, proposing the achievement of the four modernizations in China before the end of the century." In accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions and the spirit of the Fourth NPC, we unfolded the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In addition, in connection with the reality of Fukien, we criticized Lin Piao's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, capitalism and bourgeois factionalism, dealt blows at counterrevolutionary sabotage activities, further distinguished between right and wrong in line, corrected the orientation and road, promoted stability and unity and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat. Generally speaking, in 1975 we persisted in Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, held tight to the class and line struggles--the key link--grasped revolution and promoted production and gained major success in all work.

"However, just when the people of the province were advancing along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao gang of four and their Fukien confidants launched a frenzied counterattack on the proletariat, with 10 times more hatred and 100 times more frenzy." The gang of four fundamentally negated the three basic principles, dished up a counterrevolutionary political program and did all manner of evil. Fukien seriously suffered from all this. "Under the interference and sabotage of the gang of four and their confidants, right and wrong in line were blurred, the masses were confused, there was confusion in the party's organization and the class alignment, the dictatorship of the proletariat was weakened and the national economy suffered serious losses."

The 24 million people of Fukien fervently acclaim Chairman Hua for leading us to smash the baneful gang of four. In the past year, with the great support of the PLA Fukien Front, we have gained initial success in promoting all work. "As a result of conveying, studying and implementing the spirit of the central work conference, the 30 plenum of the 10th Central Committee, and especially the 11th CCP Congress and the series of important instructions issued by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on work in Fukien, we have extensively unfolded the mass movement to study Volume V of the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung and exposed and criticized the gang of four, enhancing awareness of line on the part of cadres and the masses and gradually clearing up the right and wrong in line confused by the gang of four. As a result Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line has been comparatively smoothly implemented.

"The conspiratorial activities of the gang of four and their Fukien confidants for usurping party and state power and their counterrevolutionary crimes in opposing and confusing the army and so on have been fully exposed. Their bourgeois factional network has collapsed. That portion of power which they had usurped has been seized back. We have carried out the necessary strengthening and adjustment of the leadership groups of some prefectures, counties and departments." The poison spread by the gang of four in science, education and culture is being vigorously washed away.

"The gang of four frenziedly sabotaged the party's policies on cadres, intellectuals, Overseas Chinese affairs, the united front, and the economy. The serious evil consequences caused by them in all aspects are being gradually cleared up. The struggle to criticize the gang of four's crimes in restoring capitalism and to deal blows at corruption, embezzlement, and speculation is unfolding throughout the province. Capitalist forces in towns and the countryside have been dealt stunning blows.

In an organized and planned way, the entire province has hit hard at beaters, wreckers and looters, criminal elements who seriously sabotaged law and order in society, and landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, and bad elements hostile to socialism who counterattacked to reverse settlements, who were supported and connived at by the gang of four, and who suppressed a number of class enemies whose crimes were extremely heinous." The party's fine traditions and work style are being gradually revived and carried forward. The cadres and masses of the province are in high spirits and their enthusiasm to build socialism has surged up to an unprecedented degree.

The province has scored great success in the movements to learn from Taching and Tachai. In agriculture, the province overcame severe natural calamities and its 1977 grain harvest is estimated to be 8.3 percent up on 1976, setting a new record. By 16 December the province had overfulfilled the grain procurement quota. Most industrial crops have shown big increases over 1976. The number of pigs has also risen. In industry the year's plan for the total value of output was fulfilled 25 days ahead of schedule. By the end of the year the value is expected to show a rise of 18.6 percent over 1976, setting a new record. The year's quota for financial revenue was fulfilled 21 days ahead of schedule. The revenue is estimated to be 17.8 percent up on 1976. As a result of the readjustment of wages, some 60 percent of the province's workers have increased income. Conditions in the markets are getting better and better, and the people's living standards have risen somewhat. Good developments have also occurred on all other fronts.

"When wise leader Chairman Hua and leading central comrades received us in January 1977, they pointed out that in places which had been severely sabotaged, so long as they got the line correct and the methods right, mobilized positive factors and fully launched the masses, improvements would be very fast. The fact that our province gained initial success in the past year has fully shown that the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee were extremely wise and correct." Under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee we can certainly overcome all difficulties and advance to new victories. We must go all out to make greater contributions to building China into a powerful modern socialist state.

"Fukien is located on the southeastern coast, and its strategic position is extremely important. It shoulders important tasks in the struggle to liberate Taiwan and defend the motherland and in the struggle to build China into a powerful modern socialist state. In accordance with Chairman Hua's demand to achieve great success in 3 years in grasping the key link in running the country well, we must establish heroic ambitions, go all out, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, in the party's basic line, and in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, further consolidate the develop the socialist system of public ownership and develop socialist construction at high speed. In the next 3 years, we must rapidly transform the backward state of our province.

"Our tasks for endeavor are to fight hard for 3 years and build an initial-scale system of industries supporting agriculture, basically achieve the mechanization of agriculture, build most of the existing grain land into stable and high-yielding farmland capable of producing good harvests irrespective of flood or drought, and have the average grain yield in the province exceed 1,000 catties per mou." By 1980 we must build one-third of the province's industry, communications and capital construction enterprises into Taching-style enterprises and build one-third of the counties into Tachai-type counties.

In the next 3 years grain output must rise by over 8 percent annually. We must also achieve a great leap forward in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries. The total value of industrial output must rise by over 12 percent annually. By 1980 the value of output should have risen by over 70 percent on the 1976 figure. We must give prominence to grasping electric power, fuels and transport. The province should become basically self-sufficient in main light industry products.

On the basis of developing production, we should arrange supplies for the markets well and gradually improve the material and cultural living standards of the masses. It is necessary to do a thoroughly good job of all work in 1978.

In order to achieve the above targets, the province must successfully carry out the following tasks:

1. Carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. This is the central task at present and for some time to come. In the past year we have won great victories in unfolding the first and second campaigns of exposure and criticism, and we are currently launching the third. We must make great efforts to fight this campaign well. In order to do so, we must read and study seriously, so as to grasp ideological weapons, and combine study and criticism. We must completely discredit the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program and expose their sinister aims and the harm they did to the revolutionary cause. We must also launch the masses to criticize their various fallacies in connection with local reality.

"While fighting well the third campaign, we must continue to get a good grasp of investigation work. Leadership at all levels must have the resolve to eliminate all evils, and be responsible for doing a thorough job of investigation work in their own areas and units, especially in leadership organs and the vital departments. Following the deepening of the movement, it is essential to pay a high degree of attention to policies. We must strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two different kinds of contradictions, help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack, unite over 95 percent of the cadres and masses, and isolate to the maximum and deal blows at a handful of diehards whose crimes are serious and who refuse to repent.

"We must resolutely implement the policy guidelines laid down by the 11th CCP Congress and refrain from pushing out people who, after education, can be pulled over to our side. Party policy includes leniency and severity. We must fully appreciate and grasp this. We must be severe when necessary, lenient when necessary, deal resolute blows when necessary and save people when necessary, bringing into full play the power of the party's policy."

2. Unfold education in the party's basic line, carry out "criticize one thing, deal blows at two and straighten out three" and consolidate and develop the socialist system of public ownership. "In our province the struggle in the economic field between two classes and two roads and the struggle between restoration and opposition to restoration on the question of ownership has always been extremely sharp and complex. We must seriously unfold education in the party's basic line, thoroughly criticize the crimes of the gang of four in restoring capitalism, deal resolute blows at the assaults of urban and rural capitalist forces and at the sabotage activities of class enemies, and do a good job of straightening out rural communes and brigades and factories, mines and other enterprises. The leadership at all levels must closely combine this struggle to criticize one thing, deal blows at two and straighten out three with the movements to learn from Taching and Tachai, grasp it well and carry it through to the end."

We must thoroughly expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four and their Fukien confidants and make use of them as negative examples to conduct socialist education for the masses. We must continue to deal vigorous blows at elements engaged in corruption, embezzlement and speculation and at the sabotage activities of class enemies. We must completely smash politically and economically the bourgeois factional network of the gang of four and their confidants, and dig up their social foundation.

While unfolding the struggle to deal blows at two things, all fronts and departments must launch the masses to solve problems of capitalist trends among the people. We must seriously straighten out the leadership groups of rural communes and brigades and of industrial and commercial enterprises, the management system, and work styles.

"In carrying out education in the party's basic line and conducting the work of criticizing one thing, dealing blows at two and straightening out three, all levels must organize powerful work teams and send them to the rural communes and brigades and industrial and commercial enterprises and units. They must grasp work in batches and groups, in accordance with the demand to grasp one-third and working in the same way as we carried out the rural 'four clean-ups' in the past. We must seriously grasp this work well."

3. Go all out to develop agricultural production and speed up socialist construction. In order to develop agriculture at high speed, we must carry out farmland capital construction in a big way. This work must be centered on improving the soil and harnessing the waters. "From now on, we must make all-round plans, work out specific targets each year, work hard for 3 years and build most of the existing grain land into stable and high-yielding farmland producing good harvests irrespective of flood or drought. At the same time, we must solve the province's contradiction of many people and little land. Places along the coast must reclaim farmland from the sea. In communes and brigades in hilly places and mountainous places in the interior of the province, where there is less than one mou of farmland per person, it is necessary to actively reclaim barren land for farming. The province should expand its arable area by 1 million mou by the end of 1980."

We must be resolved to promote agricultural mechanization. By the end of 1980, 70 percent of the province's farmland should be machine-plowed and 70 percent of the farmland should be irrigated and drained by mechanical or electrical means. We should also further raise the degree of mechanization in farmland capital construction, plant protection, the processing of agricultural and sideline productions, transport, and the main work operations in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries.

It is essential to shift the work of industrial departments onto the track of supporting agriculture. We must promote the development of basic industries and industries which support agriculture. In the next few years we must concentrate forces to fight four joint battles--in electric power, chemical fertilizer, mining, and farm machinery. All enterprises must launch the masses to carry out technical innovations and revolution and unfold the movement to increase production and practice economy. It is necessary to improve the quality of products.

"We must do well at running the five small industries and commune and brigade enterprises. By 1980 income from commune and brigade enterprises should reach about 40 percent of the total three-level income of the communes." We must develop street industries in a planned way, fulfill production tasks in light industry, and develop the electronics industry. We must develop transport and communications and posts and telecommunications. Finance and trade work must put support for agriculture in the first place. All other work must develop correspondingly. We must do well at unfolding socialist labor emulation and learn the progressive experiences of Kwangsi.

"4. Strengthen the people's state apparatus, step up the struggle against the enemy in coastal defense and defend the socialist cause. Fukien is located in the frontline of coastal defense, and the class struggle is very sharp and complex. We must deal resolute blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies, step up the struggle against the enemy in coastal defense, strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, and defend the fruits of victory of socialist revolution and the smooth progress of socialist construction. We cannot relax revolutionary vigilance at any time.

"We must criticize the reactionary fallacies of the gang of four such as 'smash one thing and negate two,' further strengthen the work of dictatorship organs such as the public security organs and courts, and constantly aim the spearhead of dictatorship at the reactionary classes, reactionaries, and counterrevolutionary elements. In the struggle we must build a strong public security and political and legal force and insure that the knife-handle of the dictatorship of the proletariat is truly in the hands of the most reliable people.

"In the past 28 years PLA units of the Fukien Front have made tremendous contributions in the struggle to liberate, defend and build Fukien, in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and especially in the struggle to smash the gang of four. As in the past, we must carry forward revolutionary traditions, strengthen the unity of army and people and do a good job of joint defense by army and people. We must strengthen people's anti-air defense work. Ideologically, materially and militarily, we must step up our preparations for opposing a war of aggression and for liberating Taiwan. We must build Fukien into a powerful bulwark defending the motherland and a forward post for the liberation of Taiwan. We will certainly liberate Taiwan."

5. Strengthen the building of revolutionary committees at all levels. We must sum up experiences in building political power, strengthen the party's centralized leadership over the revolutionary committees and strengthen the building of revolutionary committees at all levels.

When holding their new people's congresses, all places must give full play to democracy and elect outstanding and progressive people to their revolutionary committees in accordance with Chairman Mao's five requirements for our successors and the combination of old, middle-aged and young. "We must resolutely purge those bad people who wormed their way into the leadership groups, those diehards who took part in conspiratorial activities for usurping party and state power and refuse to repent, those counter-revolutionary beaters, wreckers and looters, and people who had the idea that 'those who have done well in creating an uproar should be made officials.'"

We must strive to revolutionize the thinking and work style of cadres and correct unhealthy trends caused by the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Cadres at all levels must display the same drive, revolutionary fervor and death-defying spirit as in the years of revolutionary war and go all out to speed up socialist construction.

"We must strengthen the unity of the revolutionary ranks, strengthen unity between party and non-party member cadres, between local cadres and cadres from elsewhere, between army and government and army and people, and between the people of all nationalities. We must wholeheartedly rely on the working class and poor and lower-middle peasants and unite the other laboring masses and intellectuals. We must strive to do a good job of work concerning trade unions, poor and lower-middle peasant associations, the CYL and women's federations. We must do a good job of united front work, CPPCC work, and work regarding Taiwan."

It is essential to fully implement the party's policies on cadres, intellectuals, Overseas Chinese affairs, nationalities, the united front, culture, the economy, religion and so on. We must seriously study Chairman Mao's theory of three worlds and continue to carry out his revolutionary line on foreign affairs.

Our revolutionary cause is advancing. Our future is infinitely bright. Let us raise still higher the great banner of Chairman Mao, unite still more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, follow the line of the 11th CCP Congress and work hard to rapidly transform Fukien and achieve the four modernizations before the end of the century.

FUKIEN DAILY Editorial

HK080815Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 6 Jan 78 HK

[Excerpts of FUKIEN DAILY editorial: "Grasp the Key Link in Running Fukien Well, Work in a Big Way and Promote Quickly--Warmly Congratulating the Successful Conclusion of the First Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress"--date not given]

[Summary] The first session of the Fifth Fukien Provincial People's Congress has concluded victoriously. We warmly congratulate the success of the meeting.

"The year 1977 has gone. During 1977 the people of our province--the same as people throughout the country, led by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua--deeply conducted the great political revolution to expose and criticize the gang of four's antiparty clique. The bourgeois factional network of the gang of four and their close followers in Fukien was attacked and smashed. The counterrevolutionary revisionist line pushed by the gang of four was criticized. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was able to be implemented relatively smoothly. The dull situation of '10,000 horses standing mute' when the gang of four were running rampant has ended. The masses of people are in high and vigorous spirits. Their activism in vigorously promoting socialism is unprecedentedly high.

"The national economy has developed in an all-round way. Grain production has set a record and industrial production has greatly increased. A prosperous phenomenon has emerged in politics, economy, military affairs, science and culture.

"The meeting reviewed and summed up the past year and put forward the plan and target for developing the national economy at high speed in the next 3 years. It called on people throughout the province to generate their revolutionary spirit, to grasp the key link in running Fukien well, to work in a big way, to promote quickly and to win greater victories in the new year."

"Fukien is located on the southeastern coast. It shoulders an important mission for safeguarding the socialist motherland and in the struggle to prepare for liberating our country's sacred territory, Taiwan Province. Thus, developing our province's socialist construction cause at high speed is particularly significant."

"Penetratingly exposing and criticizing the gang of four and smashing the spiritual shackles of the gang of four are the fundamental guarantee for developing economic construction at high speed. Our province is a major disaster district interfered with and sabotaged by the gang of four. We definitely cannot underestimate the conspiratorial activities of the gang of four and their close followers in Fukien of usurping party and state power and the pernicious influence of their counterrevolutionary revisionist line. In 1977 we seriously mobilized the masses, did a good job of fighting the battle of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and pushed forward various tasks. Thus, our major disaster district has greatly changed. In 1978 we must still consider the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four as the primary task of various tasks in grasping the key link

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in running the country well and continue to get a thoroughly good grasp of it. It is imperative to carry investigation work through to the end. We must thoroughly eliminate all evils and leave no hidden danger."

We must now do a good job of conducting the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four. It is necessary to get a clear understanding of the specific lines, principles, policies and methods of the work of every front and department. At the same time, it is imperative to continuously and penetratingly conduct education on the party's basic line and get a good grasp on criticizing, dealing blows at and straightening out.

"Our province's economic foundation is relatively poor. The task for high-speed development is arduous. However, we also have many favorable conditions. The most fundamental condition is the smashing of the gang of four. Under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we can implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line relatively smoothly. With certain economic and material forces built over the past 28 years, with the fine natural conditions and rich resources and with the diligent and courageous 24 million people who have revolutionary tradition, we will be able to develop the national economy at high speed only if we tightly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, deeply and persistently conduct the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture and attain national prosperity and strength through self-reliance.

"Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. The national economy will develop at high speed only if agriculture develops at high speed. At present, the speed of the growth of our province's grain and the average amount of grain for each person are lower than the national level. We must quickly catch up with the national level, vigorously grasp agriculture and be determined to promote grain production first."

FUKIEN OPENS HALL IN MEMORY OF CHAIRMAN MAO

OW070730Y Peking NCNA in English 0718 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Foochow, January 7, 1978 (HSINHUA)--A hall in memory of Chairman Mao's investigation tours of Tsaihsi township in the late twenties and early thirties opened recently in Fukien Province. The memorial hall is located in Tsaihsi commune in Shanghang County.

Tsaihsi was a model township in the central Soviet area during the second revolutionary civil war (1927-1937). Chairman Mao made investigations in the township on three occasions from 1929 to 1933 and wrote the brilliant article "Survey of Tsaihsi Township". Among the more than 170 objects on display are the work registration book of the earliest farming cooperative in the country and Chairman Mao's own calligraphy of three Chinese characters "Kwang Jung Ting (The Pavilion of Glory)" for a pavilion in honour of the excellent work of the township, rebuilt after liberation.

Other exhibits include: rifles, swords, spears, hand-grenades and improvised guns which the local people used in their fight to win and defend political power under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Also on display are photos, charts, oil paintings and sculptures as well as books and newspapers.

HAN NING-FU ADDRESSES CLOSING SESSION OF HUPEH CPPCC PLENUM

HK100840Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] On 5 January the first plenum of the Fourth Hupeh Provincial CPPCC Committee concluded in Wuchang after being in session for 8 days. The participants in the plenum listened to and discussed the work report delivered by Comrade Chen Pei-hsien on behalf of the last provincial revolutionary committee and the work report delivered by Comrade Hu Chin-luei on behalf of the Standing Committee of the third provincial CPPCC committee. Chen Pei-hsien, second secretary of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee; Chang Yu-hua, Han Ning-fu and Ku Ta-chun, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee; Wang Chao-chu, member of the CCP Central Committee who is in Wuhan; and Chen Ai-o, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee; attended the closing ceremony.

The plenum elected the chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general and Standing Committee members of the Fourth Hupeh Provincial CPPCC Committee. It unanimously approved the work report of the Standing Committee of the Third Hupeh Provincial CPPCC Committee and the resolutions of the first plenum of the Fourth Hupeh Provincial CPPCC Committee. Comrade Ku Ta-chun presided over the closing ceremony. Comrade Han Ning-fu delivered a closing speech.

Comrade Han Ning-fu first talked about the achievements scored by the plenum. He said: "We are now in the important historical period of carrying on our traditions and of opening up the road of advance. The tasks facing us are great, glorious and arduous. We must, together with the people of various nationalities throughout the country, rally more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. Under the direct leadership of the provincial party committee, we must raise high Chairman Mao's great banner, consolidate and develop the united revolutionary front, mobilize all positive factors and strive to build our country into a great, modern and powerful socialist country within this century.

"During the plenum, the committee members, in connection with the reality of various fronts, relentlessly criticized the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program, their counterrevolutionary revisionist line which they pushed and its various manifestations. Armed with Chairman Mao's brilliant thought on the united front, they furiously exposed and criticized the towering crimes of the gang of four and their black ace generals in Hupeh in frenziedly attacking the party's policy on the united front and warmly extolled wise leader Chairman Hua's great victory in leading the people throughout the country to smash the gang of four. They talked freely about the excellent situation of grasping the key link in running the country well and achieving initial success in 1 year."

On 6 January the committee members visited the house in Wuchang where Comrade Mao Tsetung lived and the former site of the Central Peasants' Movement Institute which was run by Comrade Mao Tsetung.

HUPEH MILITARY DISTRICT ISSUES CIRCULAR ON SPRING FESTIVAL

HK092015Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] The Political Department of the Hupeh Provincial Military District has issued a circular on conducting activities supporting the government and cherishing the people during the spring festival.

"The circular states: The Wuhan Garrison, all military subdistricts, all the people's armed forces departments of various municipalities and counties and all subordinate units must, in connection with the third battle of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, educate the army and militiamen in the tradition of supporting government and cherishing the people.

I. 10 Jan 78

H 2

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

"We must, in close connection with reality, deeply expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four and their black ace generals in Hupeh in opposing and sabotaging the unity between army and government and between the army and the people and thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence. We must seriously inspect mass discipline and widely conduct activities to learn from various localities and from the masses of people. All units must organize forces and, under the leadership of leading comrades, take the initiative in going into the locales where they are stationed, into party and government organs, factories, mines, communes, brigades and the streets to listen to opinions and seriously inspect the situation regarding implementation of policies and disciplines by all PLA units.

"Those units and individuals who have done a good job of supporting the government and cherishing the people [words indistinct] in a big way and we must compensate and apologize for those who have damaged the people's interests. We must rectify those who have made serious mistakes. We must deeply conduct activities to learn from comrade Lei Feng and teach our units to humbly learn from various localities and from the people and conscientiously obey and respect the unified leadership of local party committees."

We must presently respond to Chairman Hua's call and organize cadres and fighters to participate in local farmland capital construction. We must also organize militiamen to participate in local farmland capital construction.

The circular also demands that party committees and political organs at all levels strengthen leadership over support-the-government and cherish-the-people work during the spring festival.

Wuhan PLA Circular

HK091855Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] The Political Department of Wuhan PLA units recently issued a circular calling on various units to conduct activities supporting the government and cherishing the people during the spring festival. The circular states:

"1. We must deeply conduct education in the tradition of supporting government and cherishing the people." All units must seriously study the important instructions of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua and, in close connection with reality, expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging unity between the army and government and between the army and the people. "We must thoroughly eliminate the gang of four's pernicious influence and further revive and carry forward our army's fine traditions of supporting the government and cherishing the people.

"2. We must seriously inspect mass discipline. Leading comrades of various units must take the initiative in going into localities where PLA units are stationed--party and government organs, communes, brigades, factories, mines and streets--to hold forums in order to listen to opinions and observe the implementation of policies and disciplines by all PLA units. We must boldly cite good units and individuals and compensate and apologize for those who have damaged the people's interest. We must rectify those who have made serious mistakes. We must formulate support-the-government and cherish-the-people pacts, humbly learn from the masses of people, do good things for the people and take the initiative in doing a good job of mass work in the localities where we are stationed. Those qualified units must organize propaganda and comfort teams to perform for and comfort the party and government organs and the people in the localities where we are stationed.

I. 10 Jan 78

H 3

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

"3. We must actively support local farmland capital construction." We must respond to Chairman Hua's call and mobilize cadres and fighters to participate in local farmland capital construction. "The provincial military district, military subdistricts and the people's armed force departments of various counties and municipalities must, under the unified leadership of the local party committees, actively organize and mobilize militiamen to plunge into farmland capital construction.

"4. We must strengthen leadership over support-the-government and cherish-the-people work. Party committees at all levels and political organs must seriously study and plan this spring festival's support-the-government and cherish-the-people work, strengthen concrete leadership and really grasp this work well."

KWANGSI PEOPLE COMMEMORATE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF MAO'S SWIM

Nanning Rally

HK091940Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "On 7 January, 100,000 armymen and people in Nanning solemnly rallied in front of the newly built memorial hall of Chairman Mao's winter swim in the Yung River to commemorate the 20th anniversary of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's winter swim. After the rally, a great winter-swimming force consisting of 20,000 workers, peasants, PLA commanders and fighters, students, cadres and inhabitants of various neighborhoods swam across the Yung River. Armed militia and various athletes in Kwangsi and Nanning Municipality gave military demonstrations in the water and demonstrations of various swimming techniques.

"Liu Chung-kuei, Chin Ying-ehi, Chao Hsin-jan, Hsu Chi-hai, Liao Cheng-tung, (Chang Sheng-chen), (Lo Li-pin), (Tao Chih-chih), Chung Feng), (Kuo Chih-fu), Chen Yun-shun, Han Shih-fu, (Lu Feng), (Wang Man-yu), (Chen Chung-chiang), Kuo Yao-ching and (Liu Yao-wen), responsible persons of the Kwangsi regional CCP and revolutionary committees, the Kwangsi Military District, the PLA units stationed in Nanning, the Nanning municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and various circles concerned, attended the rally and watched the grand scene of the swim across the Yung River together with the masses."

In the past 20 years, Chairman Mao's bright revolutionary practice of his winter swim in the Yung River had greatly encouraged the people of various nationalities in Kwangsi to advance courageously forward in the three great revolutionary movements. They have won one victory after another. It has encouraged them to persistently go to swim in various rivers, lakes and seas to train their bodies and steel their minds. "At present, 25.42 percent of the population of Kwangsi can swim and 33.35 percent of the population of Nanning Municipality can swim."

At 0900, the commemoration rally began. Kuo Yao-ching, secretary of the Nanning Municipal CCP Committee, presided over the rally. Comrade Liu Chung-kuei, second secretary of the Kwangsi Regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, delivered a speech.

He said: [begin recording] "In 1958, great leader and teacher Chairman Mao came to inspect Kwangsi. During his inspection, he personally convened and presided over the Nanning conference, which is of great historical significance. In spite of his busy schedule, Chairman Mao swam in the Yung River on the afternoons of 7 and 10 January despite the chilly weather. Chairman Mao's great practice that year set for us the bright example of resisting crosscurrents, struggling against great storms, fighting against chilly winds and striving to win victories and advance at full speed." [end recording]

Comrade Liu Chung-kuei also reviewed the great achievements won in grasping the key link in running the country last year under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao.

I. 10 Jan 78

H 4

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

He emphasized: [begin recording] "The year 1978 is an important year in grasping the key link in running the country and in making great achievements in 3 years. In the new year, we must continue to hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, follow the line of the 11th CCP congress and fight in unity. We must take exposing and criticising the gang of four as the key link, penetratingly unfold the mass movements to learn from Tachang in industry and from Tachai in agriculture, criticize capitalism and revisionism and develop socialism in a big way."

"We must strive to realize the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, boost the national economy at high speed, make still bigger contributions to building China into a powerful socialist country and achieve modernization in agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology." [end recording]

After Comrade Liu Chung-kuei's speech, amid applause and the noise of fire-crackers, the grand activities of swimming across the river and the various water demonstrations began. Among those participating in the winter swim were old cadres who had faithfully followed Chairman Mao fighting north and south and enthusiastic youths. Comrade Chin Ying-chi, secretary of the Kwangsi Regional CCP Committee, was in very good health despite his old age and he led the people in swimming across the Yung River.

Chih Ying-chi Article

HK091905Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jan 78 HK

[Article by Comrade Chin Ying-chi, secretary of the Kwangsi Provincial CCP Committee: "Chairman Mao's Great Practice Forever Encourages Us To Advance Courageously Forward"]

[Summary] "At the beginning of 1958, just when the workers and peasants throughout China were struggling hard to leap forward, great leader and teacher Chairman Mao personally came to inspect Kwangsi and had a winter swim in the Yung River in Nanning. Since then, 20 years have passed. Today, as we recall Chairman Mao's great practice that year, remember how we followed Chairman Mao in strengthening our arms and swimming in the river and restudy Chairman Mao's warm teachings, our deep feelings toward great leader Chairman Mao are greatly aroused. These thoughts have encouraged us still more to closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua and advance courageously forward along the revolutionary road opened up by Chairman Mao.

"On the afternoon of 7 January that year, I went to Chairman Mao's residence to visit him. Chairman Mao was in very good mood and told me that he wanted to swim in the Yung River. At that time, the weather was cold and cloudy and Chairman Mao had a cold. I, therefore, said to him: Since you have a cold, it is better for you not to go today. Chairman Mao smiled and said humorously, 'It's all right. We can use poison as an antidote to poison.'

"Realizing that Chairman Mao was going to insist on going, I accompanied him in a car and went to the hexagonal pavilion on the bank of the Yung River which is now called the 'winter swim pavilion.' We went down to the beach along a narrow path beside the river. Chairman Mao smiled and waved to the comrades waiting near the beach and swiftly boarded the No 205 motorboat to change his clothes. Then, as the motorboat was heading toward the middle of the river, he stood outside the cabin to look at the scenery on both sides of the Yung River. At that time, the athletes also rowed a boat to the middle of the river to greet Chairman Mao. He boarded the boat and, looking at the chilly water, rubbed his body with an ordinary towel. He instructed the comrades on the boat to watch the time and then, holding on to the side of the boat, he lowered himself into the water and then began to swim. We followed Chairman Mao and jumped into the river one by one." Chairman Mao swam for 30 minutes before he boarded the boat again. By that time, the clouds had disappeared and the sun shone brightly. Chairman Mao sat on the boat to sunbathe for a while before he went inside the cabin to put on his clothes.

The youths on the river bank recognized Chairman Mao and they happily greeted him. Chairman Mao smiled and waved to the masses and then got into the car and returned to his residence.

"The happy news that Chairman Mao had a winter swim in the Yung River quickly spread to all localities in Kwangsi. The workers, peasants, soldiers and youths, using Chairman Mao as an example, destroyed the superstitions, liberated their minds, feared not the cold weather and actively participated in winter swimming. Since then, winter swimming has become a mass physical cultural training program and it has been widely unfolded in various localities in Kwangsi."

When Chairman Mao came to inspect Kwangsi that year, he gave a number of important instructions on the socialist revolution and construction in Kwangsi and gave us a beautiful blueprint for developing the socialist cause. Industry in Kwangsi was developed after Chairman Mao's inspection.

"In the past 20 years, a great transformation has occurred in the features of Kwangsi. We have won over the interference and sabotage of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the gang of four, have overcome the difficulties caused by various natural disasters and have achieved remarkable results. The building of our plants, iron and steel hydroelectric power stations and chemical fertilizer plants, which Chairman Mao personally approved, has been completed and they have begun production. Various modern industries such as iron and steel, coal, electric power, machinery, farm machinery and chemical industry have developed from local industries into Westernized ones, and have attained considerable scale.

"Before 1958, the iron and steel, chemical fertilizer and farm machinery industries in Kwangsi were practically nonexistent. At present, the foundation of industry supporting agriculture has been strengthened and more machinery can be produced to equip agriculture. We can now produce 20,000 hand-operated tractors and medium-sized tractors, 1,000 cars for farm use, 1 million tons of chemical fertilizers and 4,000 million KWH of electricity each year. The output of many kinds of principal industrial products has doubled or increased by tens of or even 100 times.

"A force of worker technicians who have mastered various types of industrial technology has grown up. Comparing the 1977 figures with those of 1958, the value of total industrial output has increased by 450 percent and there has been great development in agricultural production. Great achievements have also been made in culture and education, science and technology and public health.

KWANGSI DAILY COMMENTS ON SUGAR PRODUCTION

HK090045Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jan 78 HK

[KWANGSI DAILY commentary: "Grasp Well Large-Scale Coordination of Sugarcane Production Transport and Refining--date not given]

[Summary] The experience of the Nanning sugar refinery, sugarcane production areas and transport departments in adopting various measures to organize well large scale coordination of sugarcane production, transport and refining during the sugar refining season is very good. This is an important link for doing a good job of sugar production and is worth emulation by all sugar refineries.

I. 10 Jan 78

H o

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have pinned very great hopes on the development of sugar production in our region. "We must understand the importance and urgency of the development of sugar production. We must be determined and adopt vigorous measures to resolutely promote sugar production. It is now the busy sugar refining season. We must do a good job in grasping production during the sugar refining season and try in all possible ways to produce more and better sugar."

"Large-scale coordination of sugarcane production, transport and refining is a key link in sugar production in the sugar refining season. It requires close coordination of all departments, simplification of transport procedures and shortening of transport time. This is advantageous to refining sugar quickly, in greater and better quantities. All places must, therefore, firmly grasp this work well and set up combined command organizations comprising sugar refineries, sugarcane production areas and transport departments.

"It is necessary to unify command and regulation work and to fight cooperatively so as to insure transport and sugar refining immediately after sugarcane production. In normal circumstances, the three items of work from sugarcane production to sugar refining must take less than 48 hours. In accordance with the situation of the sugarcane production areas, the sugar refineries must work out good plans for production and transport and fulfill the sugarcane production tasks right down to the production teams. The communes and brigades in all sugarcane production areas must arrange a sufficient force of laborers to insure completion of sugarcane production according to plan. The transport departments must arrange sufficient communications means to do a good job of coordinating cars and vessels."

Comrades who are fighting in the frontline of production in the sugar-refining season: Let us learn from the Taching workers' revolutionary spirit, go all-out, work hard, make rapid advances and strive to make contributions to the high speed development of sugar production in our region.

KWANGTUNG MILITIAMEN EXAMINE, CLARIFY THEIR FUNCTIONS

HK091740Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] In the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, the militia battalion of Shanhsia brigade of Pinghu commune in Paoan County has organized the militia to study the central documents and expose and criticize the gang of four's reactionary fallacy "the main orientation for attack for the militia should be to make revolution against the capitalist roaders in the party" and cleared up questions of right and wrong regarding the functions of the militia.

After criticizing this fallacy of the gang of four, the battalion organized the militia to study the "Regulations for Militia Work" promulgated in 1961 by the party Central Committee and State Council, with the approval of Chairman Mao. They then understood: "The militia is an important tool of the people of our country for guarding against imperialist aggression from abroad and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat at home. They are a powerful reserve force of the PLA. In reversing the relationship between the enemy and ourselves and inciting the militia to point the spearhead of struggle at leading cadres at all levels of our party and army, the gang of four were attempting in vain to turn the militia into a tool for overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat."

The militia battalion organized its members to get a clear idea of the following questions, centered on the topic of how the militia should take part in the class struggle.

"1. Is militia participation in the class struggle the same thing as the militia's participation in the so-called 'class struggle in society', which the gang of four wanted? How can we correctly carry out the militia's function as a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat? In study and criticism, the militia battalion organized everyone to seriously study Chairman Mao's theories on the class struggle, sum up experiences in grasping the class struggle, and expose the reactionary nature of the gang of four in wanting the militia to take part in the so-called 'class struggle in society.'

"The militiamen said: In wanting the militia to take part in the so-called 'class struggle in society,' the spearhead of struggle was aimed at leading cadres at all levels in the party, government and army and at the masses. This was tampering with the nature and tasks of the militia and reversing the spearhead of dictatorship. The two tasks are not the same at all.

"2. In coordinating with the public security departments to uphold law and order in society, should the armed militia be used to handle contradictions among the people? They organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's teachings on protecting the masses and the ruling in the 'Regulations for Militia Work' that 'the armed militia can only be used to deal with counterrevolutionaries and to uphold order in society', and criticized the reactionary crimes of the gang of four in employing the armed militia to handle contradictions among the people. They understood that for the militia to coordinate with the public security departments to uphold law and order in society is for the purpose of dealing blows at the enemy and protecting the masses. This is completely different from the gang of four's actions in wanting the militia to replace the public security and fire brigade units, and employing the militia to grab and beat people and suppress the revolutionary masses.

"3. Does organizing the militia to carry out their essential duties mean organizing the so-called 'small detachments' advocated by the gang of four? The 'small detachments' organized by the gang of four did away with party leadership and ignored the military departments, and were directed by their fadions. The aim of our militia in carrying out duties is to protect socialist revolution and construction and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. However, the gang of four employed a 'gang armed force' for the purpose of usurping party and state power and restoring capitalism. The two tasks, are completely different."

BRIEFS

HUNAN FOREIGN TRADE--Hunan's foreign trade system has fulfilled the annual quota for procuring export commodities 20 days ahead of schedule this year. The value of the procured export commodities has increased by 15.7 percent over last year. The province set a record in transactions with foreign businessmen at the Canton autumn trade fair with an increase of 34.63 percent over the last autumn trade fair. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 77 HK]

KWANGSI LEADERS--A meeting in commemoration of the 84th birthday of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao was held on the evening of 26 December in Nanning by the Propaganda Department of the Kwangsi Regional Party Committee and the provincial Bureau of Culture. Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees, the Kwangsi Military District, PLA units stations in Kwangsi, the Nanning municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, the Nanning prefectural CCP and revolutionary committees and parties concerned: Chiao Hsiao-kuang, Chin Ying-chi, Chao Hsin-jan, Hsu Chi-hai, Tseng Chun-sheng, (Chou Kuang-chun), Wan Pan-wen, Kuo Chih-fu, (Erh Yu-kuei), Kuo Yao-ching, (Wang Chih-min), (Sun Hung-chuan) and (Kuo Ming). [Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 77 HK]

*KWEICHOW HOLDS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON FIELD MANAGEMENT

HK100430Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] The Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee recently held a telephone conference which demanded that, while completing farmland capital construction tasks this winter and spring, the province do a good job in tending summer-harvested crops, vigorously cultivate potatoes and collect manure. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees spoke at the telephone conference.

The conference said that party organizations at all levels in the province have mobilized and organized the cadres and masses to embark on farmland capital construction with improving soil and harnessing rivers as the central task. The situation is excellent. While vigorously engaging in farmland capital construction, all places have timely stepped up tending summer-harvested crops. According to statistics by 29 December 1977, 37 percent of the wheat in the province had been raked once, manure had been applied once on 22 percent of the wheat, 68 percent of the rape had been raked and manure had been applied once on 55 percent of the rape. In southeast Kweichow Autonomous Prefecture where field management has been grasped well, 79.7 percent of the wheat has been raked once, manure has been applied once on 46 percent of the wheat, rape has been extensively raked once and manure has been applied once on 85.4 percent of the rape.

The conference held: "However, some places have not grasped current production work, such as tending summer-harvested crops, cultivating potatoes in a big way and collecting manure, firmly enough. Their field management of summer-harvested crops is slow and they have not carried out manure collection work very well. This situation is very disadvantageous to reaping bumper harvests of summer grain and oil. It is necessary to change it quickly. Party committees at all levels must fully understand that 1978 is an important year in grasping the key link in running the country well and in achieving great success in 3 years. Fulfillment of this year's agricultural production plan is especially significant in our province's vigorous fight to emancipate agriculture. We must firmly grasp the key link of the class struggle and link the great political struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four with learning from Tachai in agriculture. We must grasp them as a unified revolutionary movement so as to make them become the powerful impetus in pushing forward all items of work in the rural areas. We must promote production, including tending summer-harvested crops, cultivating potatoes in a big way and collecting and producing manure. At present, we must particularly grasp tending wheat and rape well, cultivate sufficient potatoes and lay a foundation for reaping bumper harvests of summer grain and oil.

The provincial CCP and revolutionary committees have demanded that: 1) Party committees at all levels make overall plans and proper arrangements for farmland capital construction and current production; 2) field management of summer-harvested crops be firmly grasped; 3) cultivation of potatoes be firmly grasped; 4) scientific farming be grasped seriously and well and good examples be set; and 5) 1977 end-of-year distribution work be grasped firmly and well.

The conference demanded that the province do a good job in procuring nonstable foodstuffs and in delivering them to the state. The province must do a good job in procuring pigs and in delivering them to the state during the first quarter of this year. The province should fulfill more than two-thirds of its quota for pig procurement before the spring festival. The province should also do a good job in procuring cattle, sheep, poultry, eggs and other nonstaple foodstuffs and in delivering them to the state.

I. 10 Jan 78

J 2

PRC
SOUTHWEST REGION

SZCHWAN HOLDS MEETING ON SWEET POTATO CULTIVATION

HK090145Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 6 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] Szechwan Province recently held an on-the-spot meeting in (?Yingshan) County to seriously sum up and promote experiences in combating natural disasters and in achieving high yields of sweet potatoes. "The meeting implemented the spirit of the instructions given by leading comrades of the provincial party committee when they checked up on work in Nanchung Prefecture."

"The meeting noted: Our province is always hit by drought, the main disaster. Our experiences gained over many years prove that if we gain mastery by combating drought, we can reap a bumper harvest. The fundamental measures for combating drought and reaping a bumper harvest are to promote farmland capital construction and to improve conditions for production. At the same time, we must carry out major reforms of the system of cultivation and breeding techniques according to the pattern of drought development. We must try everything possible to avoid or eliminate the harm caused by drought.

"The meeting noted: It is very favorable and necessary to vigorously develop sweet potatoes among the dryland crops because sweet potato is a high-yield crop which is drought resistant and tolerant of poor soil. Under present water conservancy and manure conditions, if we plant more sweet potatoes by reforming breeding techniques and by promoting superior strains, we can continuously increase grain output. This is significant for fulfilling the plan for increasing grain production, for guaranteeing the fulfillment of the state procurement task, for making good arrangements for the life of commune members and for promoting the development of pig raising."

The meeting seriously summed up experiences in combating natural disasters and achieving high yields of sweet potatoes, noting: "Various places must firmly foster the ideology of combating drought and reaping a bumper harvest in view of the situation that most places are at present harnessing water in a very poor way and that the harm caused by drought is very great. While relentlessly grasping the production of paddy rice, we must make an early determination to resolutely take drought measures in some fields which are short of water. We must plant more sweet potatoes as early as possible and strive to fulfill the 1978 planting tasks for sweet potatoes throughout the province and greatly increase the total output of sweet potatoes over 1977.

To achieve this target, we must expose and criticize the gang of four and conduct the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. "It is necessary to seriously straighten out leading groups in order to firmly foster the ideology of combating drought and reaping a bumper harvest. We must actively reform the system of cultivation and breeding techniques, improve work methods and achieve high yields of sweet potatoes." We must demand that related trades, professions and departments give assistance and support. Industrial departments must produce and supply more machines for planting sweet potatoes. Grain departments, communes and brigades must actively develop enterprises for processing sweet potato products.

The key link lies in party committees at all levels strengthening leadership. We increased production in 1977. How can we do a better job of gaining mastery by combating drought in 1978? Various places must seriously sum up and promote the experiences of combating drought and reaping a bumper harvest, must use various methods, adapt to local conditions and take the initiative in combating drought.

The meeting also demanded that various places conduct a socialist emulation campaign for achieving high yields of sweet potatoes. After study and consultations, 12 county representatives at the meeting proposed that the whole province unfold such a campaign.

I. 10 Jan 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

L 1

WANG EN-MAO REPORT TO KIRIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

SK051313Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 4 Jan 78 SK

[Summary of Kirin Revolutionary Committee work report delivered by Wang En-mao at first session of Fifth Kirin People's Congress on 19 December 1977 and adopted on 25 December 1977--read by announcer]

[Text] Deputies: On behalf of Kirin Revolutionary Committee I am delivering this report to the first session of the Fifth Kirin People's Congress.

1. The Revolutionary Committee of Kirin Province was established on 6 March 1968 under circumstances in which fierce struggles between the two classes and lines were taking place during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and in which the bourgeois headquarter of Liu Shao-chi was smashed, with the approval of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee. That was almost 10 years ago.

During the past 10 years we have experienced the 9th, 10th and 11th major line struggles. Great changes have taken place in the political and economic situations in the whole country. Great leader and teacher Chairman Mao personally initiated and led the whole party, the whole army and the whole people of the country in victoriously carrying out the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Through this great political revolution, the three bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the gang of four have been destroyed and their vain criminal conspiracies to attempt to usurp supreme power of the state and party, to topple the proletarian dictatorship and to restore capitalism were smashed, making the proletarian dictatorship in our country unprecedentedly consolidated and clearing the way to completely and correctly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and build a powerful, modern socialist country.

In particular, the year 1976 was an extremely unusual year in the history of our party and the history of the proletarian dictatorship in our country. Our party and state have gone through unusual trials--our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao has passed away, Chairman Mao's close comrade-in-arms our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai, and Chairman Chu Te have died successively, and exceptionally serious earthquakes occurred in Tangshan and other places. The gang of four made the most of these serious difficulties of the party and people and more frenziedly carried out counterrevolutionary conspiratorial activities in a vain attempt to realize their long-planned desire to usurp the supreme power of the state and party.

At the crucial moment when we were facing the danger of the party turning into a revisionist one and the state changing its political color, Chairman Hua, who was personally selected by Chairman Mao as his successor, and the party Central Committee headed by him inherited the behests of Chairman Mao, observed Chairman Mao's important directives given during his lifetime on solving the problems of the gang of four, adopted resolute and strong measures, and smashed with one blow the antiparty clique of the gang of four, enabling our country to avoid a great retrogression, great split and great disaster, and saving the party, state and revolution from those misfortunes. This is a great and historical victory for our party and state. Taking the great victory over the gang of four as a hallmark, the first Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in our country, which lasted 11 years, was concluded successfully, thus enabling our country to enter into a new period of development in socialist revolution and construction.

Since the downfall of the gang of four Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua have held high Chairman Mao's great banner, set forth the strategic decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the country, led the whole party, army and people of the country in intensifying the great political revolution against the gang of four, adopted a series of important measures, and surmounted the difficulties caused by the interference and sabotage of the gang of four, thus creating a brand-new situation in our socialist revolution and socialist construction. Above all, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua successfully convened the 11th National CCP Congress which is of great historical significance, comprehensively summed up the basic experiences in the party's 11th line struggle, accurately expounded the great theory of Chairman Mao on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, persisted in the party's basic line, put forward the line, tasks, principles and policies of the party to be carried out in the new period of the development of socialism, set forth the correct orientation for us to victoriously march forward, greatly inspired the people in China, boosted the enthusiasm of various elements and reached the objective of achieving initial success in 1977 in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land through the joint efforts of the whole party, army and people of various nationalities throughout the country.

During the 10 years since the establishment of Kirin Revolutionary Committee, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line has taken a unique status. The cadres and people in Kirin Province and the commanders and fighters stationed in Kirin have ceaselessly rejected the antiparty clique of Lin Piao and the gang of four as well as the former responsible person in Kirin party and revolutionary committees for practicing serious interference and sabotage with their counterrevolutionary revisionist line, steadfastly implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, launched, in line with Chairman Mao's strategic plan, the movement for struggle-criticism-transformation, rectification campaigns to criticize Chen Po-ta and Lin Piao and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, persisted in grasping revolution, promoted production, enhanced work, gave impetus to preparedness against war, and brought about new developments in the cause of revolution and construction in Kirin Province. If there had not been serious interference and sabotage by Lin Piao, the gang of four and the former principal responsible person in Kirin party and revolutionary committees in pushing the counterrevolutionary revisionist line, we could have achieved still greater successes.

Since the downfall of the gang of four, our province under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua has gone through fierce struggles, broken through various obstacles, followed the strategic plans of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, and won great victories in various fields, creating an excellent situation. In the gradually deepening struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, our province has won new successes ceaselessly.

When the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the gang of four with one blow, the party members, cadres and people in our province were greatly elated and inspired. They, warmly celebrated the great victory of smashing the antiparty clique gang of four, enthusiastically hailed our party's possessing wise leader Chairman Hua, ardently praised the monumental contributions of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, aroused boundless class hatred against the gang of four, and strongly demanded exposure and criticism of the gang of four in close connection with the concrete situation in Kirin Province. However, after October 1976 the former principal responsible person in Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cronies still stubbornly adhered to the reactionary stand of the gang of four and opposed the directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on the struggle for exposing and criticizing the gang. Using the power in their hands, they vigorously engaged in conspiracies and intrigues, drew up a set of rules, set the tune, kept the lid on and suppressed the masses.

I. 10 Jan 78

L 3

FRC
NORTHEAST REGION

Using various meetings and mass media under their control, they turned black into white, distorted the facts, fabricated the lie that Kirin Province was acting against the gang, defamed the central authorities and suppressed the masses.

They did not arouse the masses to expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four and their sworn follower, the overlord in the northeast China, did not inspect or make a clean breast of serious errors and crimes of their own, and did not make investigation into the persons and deeds implicated in the conspiracy of the gang of four and their sworn follower, the overlord of the northeast China, to usurp party and state power. With ulterior motives, they adopted various despicable measures to vainly attempt to make false accusation against other people and switch the general orientation of the struggle. They held sinister meetings time and again, plotted in secret to dish up sinister speeches, suppressed, and attacked and fabricated charges against cadres and people who dared to expose and criticize the gang of four in close connection with the concrete situation in Kirin Province. They established ties with each other, coordinated their actions and built up an alliance in a vain attempt to realize their criminal goal of glossing over their faults and awaiting an opportunity to counter attack. They kept the lid on for a full 5 months, ruining the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four.

But the flames of the struggle against the gang will not be extinguished and the lid will not be kept on. The perverted actions of the former principal responsible member of Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cronies have all the more aroused the deepest indignation of the cadres and people throughout the province.

In March 1977, the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua adopted in good time effective measures to dismiss the former principal responsible member of Kirin party and revolutionary committees from all posts in Kirin Province. Thus the leadership of Kirin party committee has been strengthened. This event greatly aroused the aspirations of the cadres and people of Kirin Province to carry out resolute struggle against the gang.

In April 1977 when wise leader Chairman Hua inspected Kirin, he gave most important instructions explicitly pointing out that we must not underestimate the pernicious influence of the gang and their sworn follower and that anyone who underestimated it would slacken his efforts in exposing and criticizing the gang and would suffer the consequences. He also pointed out that there was the overlord of northeast China who had done a lot of evil deeds which left wide pernicious influence. Chairman Hua asked us to speed up the movement to expose and criticize the gang.

Following Chairman Hua's important instructions in a determined manner, Kirin party committee has stoutly surmounted numerous obstacles set by the former principal responsible member of Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cronies, laid bare their various conspiracies and intrigues, brought to an end the oppressive situation which lasted for 5 months, created a new situation in the struggle against the gang and advanced it further.

I. 10 Jan 78

L 4

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

Acting upon the plans of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the (Kirin party committee) has led the cadres and people throughout the province in carrying out the struggle during the past 9 months and won significant victory.

In the course of the struggle against the gang and their sworn follower, efforts have been made to expose and criticize on the basis of actual events in Kirin the former principal responsible member of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cronies for their crimes of advocating in an all-round way the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, participating in the gang's conspiracy to usurp party and state power and vigorously establishing a bourgeois factional network.

After the former principal responsible member of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees was dismissed from all his posts in Kirin Province, the Kirin party committee issued the decision to deprive his top crony of his status as observer of the Standing Committee [lieh hsi chang wei] of the Kirin party committee and, after approval by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, dismissed his other two cronies from all their posts in Kirin party and revolutionary committees. Hence, the bourgeois factional network with the former principal responsible member of Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cronies at its core was dealt deadly blows, their conspiracy to turn Kirin into a base area for the gang to usurp party and state power was completely smashed, and they were submerged in the vast sea of a people's war to expose and criticize the gang. Disciplinary measures were taken against the units which had been strictly controlled by them and whose leadership had been usurped. High in morale, cadres and people of these units have risen to expose and criticize their crimes and have seized back the portion of power they usurped. These units have taken on an impressive new look.

Under the leadership of party committees at various levels, we have adopted the method of coordinating the work of specialized organs with that of the mass movement to conduct extensive and thorough investigations throughout Kirin Province. We have found through investigation a great number of individuals and incidents connected with the gang's conspiracy to usurp party and state power, and their cases are being further investigated.

As the struggle goes deeper, with class alignments clarified, leading bodies have been strengthened according to the five requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause and the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, middle-aged and the young advanced by Chairman Mao. Some revolutionary cadres who were excluded and attacked by the former principal responsible member of Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cronies have been transferred to posts. We have taken disciplinary measures against those who participated in antiparty activities and were shielded and put in important posts by the former principal responsible member of Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cronies, those with serious political problems in their records, smash-and-grabbers and persons who indulged in creating disturbances in the hope of becoming officials. Some leading bodies have been readjusted and strengthened, and a reliable organizational guarantee has been provided for us to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and carry out the fighting call of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

The gang's pernicious influence is being eradicated systematically, the right and wrong confused by them on the question of line, ideology and theory is being cleared up step by step, and the party's fine traditions and fine work style are being restored. The cadres and people have greatly enhanced their ability to distinguish genuine from sham Marxism, plucked up their long-stifled spirit of continuing the revolution, and shown unprecedented enthusiasm for socialism. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and his principles and policies are being carried out in a comprehensive and correct way.

Acting according to the plans of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, Kirin Province is vigorously fighting a people's war to expose and criticize the ultrarightist essence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang and its manifestations in various fields, and is creating an upsurge in energetically exposing, criticizing and investigating.

Since the downfall of the gang the people have been fully emancipated, as have been their minds and productivity. The great struggle against the gang has brought into full play the initiative of the cadres and people throughout the province in building socialism. A major significant turning point has been brought about in the development of the national economy which has achieved a steady rise after stagnation, fluctuation and retrogression. The mass movements to learn from Tachai and Taching have been developed vigorously and socialist emulation drives have been extensively launched.

Carrying forward the Tachai spirit, the cadres and people in the countryside have ruled out the interference and sabotage by the gang and the former principal responsible member of Kirin party and revolutionary committee and his cronies, overcome the difficulties caused by 1976's natural adversities, and combated this year's spring drought, summer waterlogging, immaturity of rice plants and early frost, thus wresting a fairly good harvest. It is estimated that the total grain output in 1977 will show an increase of 8.8 percent over that of 1976. We have also reaped a fairly good harvest of various industrial crops. Following Chairman Hua's instructions, we have vigorously engaged in farmland improvement projects in this autumn and winter and have surpassed the level of 1976 in number, quality and speed.

In industrial production, tremendous difficulties were created due to interference and sabotage by the former principal responsible member of Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cronies. Following the development of the struggle against the gang, industrial production ended its passive situation in March 1977, topped the previous records for April in April and of history in May, and reached an all-time record in June by breaking the record of May. Though industrial production in the first quarter of 1977 was underfulfilled by a wide margin and there was a comparatively short supply of coal, electricity and raw materials, with the efforts of the cadres and people we estimate that the total value of Kirin's industrial output in 1977 will be a little higher than that of 1976. Production plans for 29 of the 55 major industrial products including steel products, raw coal and timber were fulfilled or overfulfilled. Raw coal production will surpass the plan by 1.3 million tons, and timber by 540,000 cubic meters.

That a number of new projects have been completed and put into operation shows the great achievements in farmland capital construction.

In city and countryside, both purchasing and marketing have been brisk, prices have been kept stable, and the supply of commodities on the market have in the main satisfied the people's needs.

Since March 1977, with increased production, financial income has been steadily increased. With the kind concern of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee wages of some staff members and workers have been adjusted since October 1977. In Kirin, more than half of the staff members and workers have had their wages raised. On the basis of increased agricultural production, the income of rural commune members has also been increased.

The thorough going development of the struggle against the gang has promoted the development of science, technology, culture and education. On the science and technology front, the serious crimes of that bad person Shang Kuei-chang who was shielded and put in important post by the former principal responsible member of Kirin party and revolutionary committees have been exposed and criticized, the leadership he usurped has been seized back, and scientific and technical personnel who were mercilessly attacked and persecuted

have been emancipated and have regained their vigor. Inspired by the happy tidings of the forthcoming national science conference, the scientific and technical workers have painstakingly studied technology and achieved new successes in the realization of the four modernizations.

On the education front, the former principal responsible member of Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his confidants have been exposed and criticized for their crimes in following the gang to advocate various revisionist fallacies. Efforts are being made to penetratingly criticize the two assessments concocted by the gang on the basis of the reality on the education front.

The education workers have shattered the mental shackles imposed on them by the gang. Chairman Mao's line, principles and policies, which the gang had undermined, are being carried out systematically. This has boosted the enthusiasm of the teachers and students to teach and learn for the sake of revolution, and greatly improved the schools and the quality of education. Great achievements have also been won in the work in the fields of literature and art, public health, physical culture and sports, press and publication, and in settling educated youth in the countryside.

Under the leadership of Kirin party committee and relying on the masses, the public security and judicial front has dealt blows at class enemies for their sabotage, exposed and criticized Lin Piao and the gang for their crimes in concocting the two negations and one smash and undermining public security work, and effectively promoted public security and judicial work.

Great achievements have been won by the PLA in assisting in local socialist revolution and construction, and in strengthening training, war preparedness and frontier defense. The Third Kirin Provincial Militia Congress has been conducive to the development of militia work.

All our achievements have been scored by the cadres and people throughout the province and the masses of commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in our province, and under the wise leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. [Passage indistinct] the great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, strive to have a comprehensive and accurate grasp of Mao Tsetung Thought as a system, and continuously raise our consciousness in class struggle, line struggle and continuing the revolution.

Practice in struggle has enabled us to understand more clearly that Chairman Mao's banner is always a great banner leading us to fight in unity and win victories, and that Chairman Hua is worthy to be called Chairman Mao's good successor and our wise leader and supreme commander. We must hold high and defend Chairman Mao's great banner, closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua, follow the command of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in all our actions, work hard, develop the excellent situation in revolution and production in Kirin Province, and advance from victory to new and still greater victory.

2. Deputies: The revolutionary committee of Kirin Province was founded amidst the fierce activities of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi. After its establishment it went through the fierce struggles of the antiparty cliques of Lin Piao and the gang of four. During these two life-and-death struggles between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie our struggle with the former principle responsible member of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees was very acute and fierce.

Since the smashing of the gang of four the masses of cadres and people have exposed numerous crimes of the former principle responsible member of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cronies in usurping party and state power, and at the tenth expanded plenum of the third Kirin party committee in particular, comprehensively and systematically exposed and criticized their crimes of closely following the gang and in totally pushing the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line. During the recently convened expanded session of the Standing Committee of Kirin party committee, the masses of cadres and people again exposed and criticized their crimes of actively participating in the gang's conspiracies to usurp party and state power and to vigorously form a bourgeois factional setup.

Facts proved that the problem regarding the former principle responsible member of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees, who closely followed the Lin Piao antiparty clique, actively pushed forward his counterrevolutionary revisionist ultrarightist line and participated in their conspiracies to usurp party and state power, was a serious problem.

After Lin Piao blew himself up [lin piao tzu wo pao chia yi hou], the masses of cadres and people discovered numerous problems which showed that the former principle responsible member of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees was implicated in the antiparty clique of Lin Piao. When the party Central Committee indicated that he had committed a serious misdeed and gave him a chance to correct his errors and make a fresh start, he did not give up his ambition but nestled in the arms of the gang again.

In the course of the 11th line struggle of the party, he and his cronies, at the critical juncture of every struggle and in some important matters, actively participated in the gang's conspiracies to usurp party and state power, rabidly opposed great leader Chairman Mao, attacked esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and Chairman Hua--the successor selected by Chairman Mao himself--and attacked and fabricated false charges against Vice Chairman Teng and other leading comrades of the party Central Committee. They actively pushed forward the counterrevolutionary political program of the gang and systematically publicized the fallacy that there was a new change in class relations and that there was a bourgeois class inside the party. They engaged in scaling heights among the leading bodies at various levels in a vain attempt to equate those cadres who persisted in carrying out the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao--especially veteran cadres--as democrats and capitalist roaders, serving the purpose of the gang to usurp party and state power. They closely followed the gang and their sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--dished up the reactionary slogan "conscientiously study, deeply criticize and act in opposition," concocted a number of so called "act-in-opposition" exemplary cases and included the work of all quarters in Kirin Province within the orbit of the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line. They actively distorted and tampered with the dialectical relationship between revolution and production, wielded everywhere the cudgel of the "theory of productive forces" to disrupt the principal of grasping revolution and promoting production and attacked and opposed the four modernizations.

They wantonly used the literary and art front to write articles describing the struggle against capitalist roaders. On the education front, they fiercely pushed the reactionary sinister stuff of the "two assessments" and ordered all schools to foster Chang Tieh-sheng-type characters who could struggle against capitalist roaders.

On the science and technology front, they ruthlessly attacked and persecuted scientists. On the public security front, they actively pursued the sinister stuff of the "two negations and one smash" in a vain attempt to alter the nature of public security organs, and directed the spearhead of their attack at the Communist Party.

They wantonly trampled underfoot the principle of party organization and undermined the party's policy on cadres, intrigued and formed cliques, drew lines according to their personal likes and dislikes, rashly introduced confidants into important posts, shielded evil persons at the double-quick and frenziedly attacked [words indistinct] and in particular veteran cadres so as to form a bourgeois factional setup with the former principal responsible member of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees at its core.

They controlled the leadership of the party and revolutionary committees in a vain attempt to change Kirin Province into the gang's base for usurping party and state power.

Numerous facts fully prove that the former principal responsible member of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cronies participated in the activities of the gang's antiparty clique in the 11th line struggle of the party. Our struggle against them is a concentrated manifestation of a fierce struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeois, between socialism and capitalism and between Marxism and revisionism.

Regarding the problem of the former principal responsible member of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have set forth a number of important directives, which gave us great support and inspiration in the movement to expose and criticize the gang. The former principal responsible member of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cronies not only fiercely pushed the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, actively formed a bourgeois factional setup and participated in the gang's conspiracies to usurp party and state power, which caused great damage politically, ideologically and organizationally, but also caused great disruption to economic construction, thus making our province's national economy fall into a stagnant, hesitant and retrogressive situation.

Because of this, in addition to the exposure and criticism of the crimes of the former principal responsible member of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cronies in pushing the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, actively forming a bourgeois factional setup and participating in the gang's conspiracies to usurp party and state power, we should expose and criticize their crimes in sabotaging our province's socialist construction. On some major questions of principle we should clarify the right and wrong and eliminate their pernicious influence so as to insure that the national economy of Kirin Province will speedily advance and develop along the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao.

Regarding the problem of whether or not revolutionary committees should consider development of the national economy an important task, great leader and teacher Chairman Mao taught us: One of the fundamental tasks of the proletariat is to exert efforts to develop the socialist economy. Revolutionary committees--organs of power of the proletariat--should raise the intellectual faculties of the dictatorship of the proletariat and hit hard at enemies and protect the people on the one hand and shoulder the task of organizing and leading socialist production and the development of national economy on the other hand.

The development of socialist production is an indispensable condition for practicing socialism and overcoming capitalism. Only if we quickly develop the national economy, insuring that we have a solid material foundation, can we further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, overcome capitalism and create material conditions for the transition to communism. Just as Chairman Mao pointed out, only with the comprehensive development of socialist productive force can we say that we have obtained the material foundation for socialist economic and political systems.

At present this material foundation is not strong enough. But the superstructure of our country is strong and our socialist society has been basically built. Therefore, revolutionary committees should always regard organization and leadership of socialist production and development of the national economy as an important task.

On the sinister instructions of the gang, the former principal responsible member of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cronies plotted to overthrow the socialist economy and fiercely undermined the role of the revolutionary committees. They forbade revolutionary committees to grasp economy, forbade those in charge of agriculture to grasp agriculture, forbade those in charge of industry to grasp industry and forbade those in charge of finance and commerce to grasp finance and commerce. Anyone who discussed the problem of production and studied professional work would be labeled as "not putting politics in the forefront," "practicing the theory" of productive force," "committing errors of line," "going back to the old order" and "negating the Great Cultural Revolution." Thus they made leading bodies and intellectual departments dare not grasp production or study problems arising in production and made commanders fail to effectively carry out their work, thus causing disastrous consequences to the national economy of Kirin Province.

We should resolutely rule out their interference and sabotage and eliminate their pernicious influence. Leading bodies and intellectual departments of revolutionary committees at all levels should hold fast to the principle of grasping revolution and promoting production, be in the right and be confident of grasping production and pushing forward the national economy.

Regarding whether or not we should develop productive forces in building socialism, Marxism holds that productive forces determine production relations while the economic foundation determines the superstructure. There should be a reaction in production relations to productive forces and in the superstructure to the economic foundation. Provided with definite conditions, production relations will play a decisive role in productive forces and the superstructure will play a decisive role in the economic foundation. In order to usurp party and state power, the gang of four wantonly tampered with the basic principles of Marxism and Leninism, wildly exaggerated the interaction of production relations and the superstructure and publicized that production relations determined productive forces and the superstructure determined the economic foundation. [passage indistinct]

In late 1975, the former principle responsible member of the Kirin party committee arbitrarily changed the course on enterprise consolidation, which had been selected by more than 1,000 students from Kirin's industrial and transportation fronts and was being held in accordance with the arrangement of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, to a course on criticism of the theory of productive forces. He went all out to criticize the administrative bureau of production organs subordinate to the province. In line with the gang of four's fallacy that the theory of productive forces is the basic theory of revisionism, the former principle responsible member of the Kirin party committee and his cronies ordered leading bodies at various levels to greatly scale the heights to identify advocates of the theory of productive forces, and asserted that "he who actively engages in production is an advocate of the theory of productive forces, a follower of the revisionist line and a capitalist roader," thus bringing about a serious situation in Kirin in which those who grasped production were wrong, those who grasped management are also wrong and those who would grasp technology were afraid to do so.

The former principal responsible member of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cronies vilified all productive activities as practicing the theory of productive forces, trying to tamper with basic Marxist-Leninist theory so as to totally negate the need to develop productive forces. As a matter of fact, it is necessary to develop productive forces in building socialism. Lenin pointed out: In the final analysis, labor productivity is a major matter of great importance in assuring the success of a new social system. Capitalism has created labor productivity which does not exist under the serf system. But capitalism will assuredly be thoroughly defeated because socialism is able to produce new and much higher labor productivity.

Chairman Mao said: Revolution is to emancipate productive forces and to promote the development of productive forces.

Thus it can be seen that the former principle responsible member of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cronies opposed development of productive forces precisely to undermine the material foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. For this reason, we should follow Chairman Hua's instructions, continuously carry out revolution in the realm of the superstructure and in production relations, carry out technical innovations and revolution and quickly develop productive forces.

As for the question of whether we should have high speed in developing the national economy, when Chairman Mao talked about the matter of building China into a great socialist power he pointed out: You have such a big population, such a vast territory and such rich resources, and you are said to be building socialism, which is supposed to be superior. If after working at it for 50 to 60 years you are still unable to overtake the United States, what a sorry figure you will cut! You should be banished from the face of the earth. Thus, to overtake the United States is not only possible, but absolutely necessary and obligatory.

On this point, Chairman Mao told us that it is necessary to have high speed in developing the national economy and building socialism. The realization of the four modernizations in China within the 20th Century, derived from the general line for socialist construction put forward by Chairman Mao, also demands that we have high speed. To develop the national economy at high speed is a manifestation of the superiority of the socialist system and is the material foundation for strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, triumphing over capitalist influences, invigorating national defense power and coping with socialist imperialism and the threat of aggression by imperialism, consolidating the worker-peasant alliance and raising the standard of the people's material and cultural life.

Out of their counterrevolutionary need to usurp party and state power, the gang of four demagogically dished out the fallacy that "it would be better to have socialist low speed than capitalist high speed." The former principle responsible member of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cronies closely followed the gang of four and adopted various measures to undermine the movement to learn from Taching in industry and slow down industrial development in Kirin. Following the sinister injunction of the gang's sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--the former principle responsible member of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cronies invented various excuses to refuse implementation of Premier Chou's directive, thus greatly reducing the speed of coal mining construction and prospecting in Kirin. The construction of Tunghua steel works in Kirin's chemical industrial area was also slowed due to their interference and sabotage. They even attacked Chairman Hua's important speech at the first national conference on learning from Tachai in agriculture, and peddled their order to push the "Tungfend experience," thus bringing about severe damage to the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture and a great reduction in speed in the development of agriculture throughout Kirin.

We must conscientiously carry out the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism and work at high speed, as Tachai did, in revolution and construction.

On the question of whether or not we should have a unified central leadership and unified planning and discipline, Chairman Mao taught us: To build a powerful socialist country, it is imperative to have strong and unified central leadership and unified planning and discipline throughout the country; disruption of this indispensable unity is impermissible.

Chairman Mao also pointed out that it is necessary to entrust more power and more right to independent action to local authorities so as to let them do more on the basis of strengthening the unified leadership of central authorities.

Planning and proportioning is an objective law governing the development of socialist economy. This distinguishes the socialist economy from the capitalist economy, which is characterized by free competition and anarchy. Without planning and proportioning, the socialist economy will turn into a capitalist economy. To develop the socialist economy, it is imperative to have unified central leadership and unified planning throughout the country. At the same time, it is also imperative to bring into full play the initiative of local authorities. Unified leadership by central authorities and appropriate responsibility for local authorities are a dialectical unity, not opposites. Stressing planning and proportioning is not harmful but helpful to bringing into play the initiative of both the central and local authorities.

On the personal instructions of Wang Hung-wen and in the name of criticizing "dictatorship by the ministries," the former principal responsible member of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees tried his utmost to oppose the unified leadership of the central authorities and unified planning throughout the country. He and his cronies wrote sinister letters to lodge complaints with the gang of four, fabricating false charges against the State Council and some ministries of the State Council that they were engaging in a "dictatorship by the ministries" and in the "theory of productive forces." In the name of criticizing "dictatorship by the ministries," he instigated his cohorts and two other antiparty elements to viciously attack Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Teng and other leading comrades of the central authorities and to launch attacks on the party. The former principal responsible member of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cohorts opposed the general policy for national economic development of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor and the principle of developing the national economy in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry; ignored repeated orders and instructions from the central authorities; willfully approved projects which were not included in plans, adding many unnecessary projects to the capital construction plan; and willfully approved materials to be purchased and distributed by the state, sabotaging state planning, overall balance and financial and economic discipline and increasing capitalist tendencies and anarchy in production, exchange and distribution.

We must clear up the chaos which the former principal responsible member of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cohorts created in this field. On the basis of strengthening unified leadership by the central authorities, we must understand and adopt a correct attitude toward the important policy of bringing into play the initiative of both the central and local authorities and resolutely and consciously bring the national economy of Kirin Province into the orbit of developing at high speed and in a planned and proportionate way.

On the question whether or not we should have modern science and technology and bring up a mighty contingent of scientists and technicians, Chairman Mao taught us: "To build socialism, the working class must have its own army of technical cadres and professors, teachers, scientists, journalists, writers, artists and Marxist theorists. It must be a vast army; a small number of people will not suffice."

All provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions must have their own Marxist theorists, scientists and technicians. Marxists hold that science plays a revolutionary role in pushing forward history. It is impossible to build a powerful modern socialist country without a mighty contingent of scientists and technicians. Following the gang of four, the former principal responsible member of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cohorts sabotaged the party's policy of uniting, educating and remolding intellectuals, slandered them as the "stinking ninth category" and "secret agents," and vigorously criticized so called "reactionary authorities" and "the specialist's line." His crony Shang Kuei-chang scolded scientific and technical personnel, saying "the more they learn the more they become reactionary," regarding intellectuals as enemies.

They ruthlessly attacked and persecuted intellectuals, making a large number of scientists and technicians stand aside and change their occupations. Some of them were tortured both mentally and physically, and some were tortured to death. The former principal responsible member of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cronies also turned the education front of Kirin into a mess, bringing schools to a standstill, causing grave damage and losses to science and technology. We must thoroughly criticize the gang of four and the former principal responsible member and his company for their crimes of attacking and persecuting intellectuals and sabotaging scientific and technical undertakings; conscientiously carry out Chairman Mao's line in scientific and technical work; implement the party's policy on intellectuals; bring into full play the role of scientific and technical personnel; vigorously develop science, technology, culture and education; strive to bring up a large number of personnel who are both Red and expert; and develop and strengthen the contingent of scientists and technicians in Kirin; so as to meet the need for realizing the four modernizations.

On the question whether we should do a good job in enterprise management, Chairman Mao said: "In order to gradually reduce production costs, increase individual income and accumulation, all socialist economic undertakings must pay attention to making full use of manpower and equipment, improving workers' organizations and administrative work, raising productivity, saving manpower and material resources, carrying out emulation drives, and practicing economic accounting." In running socialist enterprises, it is necessary to rely on the masses and political and ideological work, and, at the same time, do a good job in enterprise management. Without the rules and regulations which manifest socialist production relations and reflect the objective laws governing the production processes and without strict discipline, capitalist anarchy will be rampant and the socialist economy will be sabotaged.

The former principal responsible member of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cohorts followed the gang of four to oppose enterprise management and rational rules and regulations, and to tag the people with labels of "controlling, checking and suppressing" and "putting profit in command," creating disorder in enterprise management and throwing many enterprises into a situation in which there were no rules they could follow nor discipline to observe and in which anarchy was rampant, troubles increased,

and consumption of raw materials increased but product quality and productivity decreased. We must thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence the former principal responsible member of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cohorts spread in this field. We must persist in putting politics in command, do a good job in enterprise management and learn from Tachai in running socialist enterprises well.

Do we have to follow the party's leadership in economic construction? The answer is: Yes, because the party plays a leading role in industry, agriculture, trade, education, the army and government. To insure that the national economy develops along the path of socialism at high speed, it is necessary to follow the party's leadership. During the time when the leadership power was in the hands of the former principal responsible member of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cohorts, who were the core of the factional setups in Kirin in a number of localities and organizations, the position of the party was replaced by the bourgeois factional setups. Thus we must thoroughly smash these bourgeois factional setups, readjust and strengthen the leading bodies of revolutionary committees at various levels, insuring that the leadership power is firmly kept in the hands of Marxists. Under the party's leadership we must correctly carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and push the national economy in Kirin forward as fast as possible.

3. Deputies: The 11th national party congress formulated the party's line and policy in the new historic period and advanced eight fighting tasks of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land. The tasks for us to fulfill in the future are: Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua and the guidance of the 11th national party congress' line, hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, persist in the party's basic line in the socialist historic period, grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the land, continue the revolution, step up the development of the national economy and strive to make greater contribution to building China into a great modern socialist country.

Since Kirin Province is situated on the frontier area of our motherland, it has a very important strategic position. There are tigers and wolves facing us and the wild ambition of the Soviet revisionists to subjugate China will not die. If a war breaks out, we have to hold off the enemy first. Our province is composed of various nationalities including Korean, Mongolian and other minor nationalities. It has favorable natural conditions and abundant resources. It has laid the foundation, to a certain extent, for industry and agriculture which have great potential and a promising developmental future. When viewed in the light of these characteristics and conditions, our province has conditions for carrying out socialist construction in a better way and at a higher speed, and for making a substantial contribution to the state.

However, due to the interference and sabotage of the former responsible person in the Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cronies, the national economy in Kirin Province has developed slowly, making smaller and smaller contributions to the state. Agricultural production has developed slowly and unevenly and its output has been low and unstable. Production in various prefectures and counties is unbalanced and fluctuation of output between bumper harvest years and poor harvest years is very large, showing a 2 to 3 billion catties difference.

Production conditions have not sufficiently improved and overall developments in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-production and fisheries have lagged relatively. In industrial production, the salient problem has been the short supply of coal, electric power and raw material. Pig iron, steel, steel products, cement and other materials have not met the need. An agricultural-oriented industrial system has not been established. Large and medium-sized tractors have been produced in small quantities and insufficient varieties, without the establishment of an overall system for operating and fully using them. The standard of agricultural mechanization has been low. The production of chemical fertilizer has also not been high, remaining beneath the national average. The development of light industry has slowed, with the ratio of that which is self-sufficient comprising only about 50 percent. Industries and commune-run and brigade-run enterprises have not been substantially developed.

By smashing the gang of four and deposing the former major responsible person in the Kirin party and revolutionary committees, we have removed the obstacles in our way. Now, public feeling has been calmed and public opinion favors us. The situation is excellent and pressing. Chairman Hua demands the bringing about of great and quick development, and the situation urges this. The people throughout the province are hoping for great and speedy development, and we possess good conditions for bringing this about. We should clearly understand our situation, firmly grasp this excellent opportunity, redouble our efforts, grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order and great and quick development throughout the province, seize back the time wasted by the gang of four and make up for the losses and delays they caused, and make still greater contributions to achieving as soon as possible modernization in agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology.

Wise leader Chairman Hua recently urged us to, without fail, achieve great success within 3 years in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land. The national economy should be developed at top speed. It is necessary for us to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, resolutely carry out the guideline of the 11th CCP Congress, steadfastly implement Chairman Hua's directives and, taking the exposure of and criticism against the gang of four as the key link, conscientiously carry out the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism in a balanced way.

Taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor, we should achieve high-speed development and an all-round leap forward in agriculture, light industry, heavy industry and the other sectors. By 1985 our province should have a relatively stable agricultural foundation and a comparatively coordinated development of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, and it should be making a rational, proportionate contribution to the national economy.

The concrete fighting goals are: build more Tachai-type countries and popularize Taching-style enterprises throughout the province; progressively increase agricultural production by about 7 percent annually; reach the target set for areas south of the Yellow River in grain output; reach the target set in the national agriculture development program for soybean output; comprehensively fulfill agricultural mechanization; irrigate up to 60 percent of the land; apply 100 catties of chemical fertilizer per mou; build our province into a base for marketable grain and animal husbandry; progressively increase industrial production by more than 10 percent annually; be self-sufficient in light industrial goods; build our province into [words indistinct] of the state in coal, power, chemical industry, vehicles and the paper-making industry. Our development in 3 years will decide the success or failure of undertakings in 8 years; therefore, we should move forward rapidly in 3 years [words indistinct].

I. 10 Jan 78

L 15

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

By 1980 we should insure that one-third of the counties are built into Tachai-type ones, one-third of the enterprises into Taching-style ones, and basically fulfill the agricultural mechanization, vigorously carry out farmland capital construction so as to change the appearance of mountains and rivers, and realize the target of one mou of high- and stable-yield land per capita regardless of drought and water-logging, and comprehensively develop agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries.

Industrial production in 1976 and 1977 developed slowly. We should vigorously develop it on a large scale, annually increasing it by more than 12 percent; initially establish an agriculture-oriented industrial system, and attach emphasis to solving the problems of our vulnerable industrial sector; push forward coal, electric power and raw material industries; achieve self-sufficiency in major light industrial products; vigorously develop local industries and commune-run and brigade-run enterprises; and, in coordination, develop finance, commerce, foreign trade, science and technology, culture and education. Success or failure in 3 years depends on the first year; 1978 is the critical year. We should emancipate our minds, boost our enthusiasm and strengthen our measures. Leading organs should take the lead in carrying out undertakings in order to score a major breakthrough and great development of agricultural and industrial production and other economic enterprises in our province.

To step up the tempo of national economic development and fulfill the fighting goals for 1978 as soon as possible we should do a good job in the following work:

A. Resolutely carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. Our province has already scored tremendous achievements in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. However, to expose and criticize the gang of four is a task that should be carried out over a long period of time. We should advance from victory to victory, taking this great struggle as the center of our work. Close attention should be paid to this work and it should be carried through to the end.

Presently, according to the strategic plan of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, we should strengthen our leadership, boldly arouse the masses, fight well the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, and deepen the exposure and criticism of the ultrarightist essence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four and its manifestations in various fields. They should be criticized theoretically from the point of view of philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism. It is necessary, as a fighting task, to further set straight the line, ideology and theory that they confused. We should, in line with the concrete situation in our province, deepen exposure and criticism of the former responsible person in the Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cronies for their crimes of participating in the conspiratorial activities of the gang of four for usurping party and state power, pushing forward the counterrevolutionary revisionist line, vigorously forming bourgeois factions and undermining construction of the national economy. We should criticize them deeply and thoroughly and completely wipe out their pernicious influence.

It is also necessary to more extensively carry out the three anti-gang discussions and the activities for comparing line adherence in close connection with the actual situation in various fronts, departments and units; to sum up experience in both positive and negative aspects; and to clarify the concrete line, principles and policies for the work of our own fronts and departments in order to insure the comprehensive and correct implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. There are some localities where the masses are not fully mobilized and an upsurge in the struggle has not taken shape. This circumstance should be promptly changed.

To clearly investigate the people and deeds implicated in the conspiratorial activities of the gang of four aimed at usurping state and party power is an important component of the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four. It is imperative to grasp firmly and handle this work well in a thorough way. The former responsible person in the Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cronies participated in the conspiratorial activities of the gang of four for usurping party and state power. They have left many broad and very serious problems. It is necessary to make painstaking efforts to carry out investigations one by one. Other persons and deeds implicated with the gang of four should also be completely investigated. It is necessary to smash the bourgeois factional setup--the core of the former responsible person in the Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cronies--without being softhearted and hesitant in action, and without leaving any loose ends.

The deeper we carry out this movement, the more we should pay attention to policies, resolutely implementing the principles and policies set forth by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on investigation work, and strictly drawing a line between and correctly handling the contradictions of the two different natures. In doing this work, we should help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack. Those who committed mistakes of a general character should be freed in good time after their problems have been thoroughly investigated. With regard to those who have erred but who can be corrected, we should help them change ideologically through education, and carry out the principle of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient. Only in this way can we unite more than 95 percent of the cadres and the masses, isolate to the maximum the handful of sworn followers and concentrate blows on them.

B. Strengthen the building of revolutionary committees at various levels.

Chairman Hua pointed out: To do a good job in building political authority and a good job of consolidating and building state organs and leading bodies at central and local levels are very important tasks for fulfilling the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land. Leading bodies of revolutionary committees at various levels throughout Kirin are generally good or fair to good. However, due to the interference and sabotage of the Lin Biao anti-party clique, particularly of the gang of four, the leading bodies of revolutionary committees at various levels still have, in varying degrees, problems involving ideological impurity, organization and work style. Some of these problems are quite serious.

Therefore, in the course of the struggle against the gang of four, it is necessary, in combination with party consolidation and rectification, to carry out a thorough overhaul of the leading bodies of revolutionary committees at various levels so that they embody a true proletarian nature and more effectively play their role as proletarian organs of power.

Prefecture, municipality, chou, league, county and banner localities should convene their people's congresses within the first half of 1978. In accordance with the demands of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the new leading bodies should be elected. Adhering to the five principles advanced by Chairman Mao and the principle of combining the old, the middle-aged and the young, we should also build the leading bodies of revolutionary committees at various levels step by step into organs which capably, totally and accurately carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, resolutely implement the policy decisions and directives issued by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, actively participate in collective productive labor,

I. 10 Jan 78

L 17

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

have close links with the masses, carry out work in unity and enjoy high prestige among the people. Leading cadres of revolutionary committees should take the lead in studying well Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought, totally and accurately mastering Chairman Mao's ideological system, adhering to the basic principle of "three dos and three don'ts," and actively remolding their world outlook. They should resolutely try to follow the road of both Red and expert, diligently learn to do economic work, and be proficient commanders and fighters in their professional work.

Revolutionary committees at various levels should carry out the stipulations of the party's centralized leadership, observe the absolute leadership of the party over ideology, politics, organization and work, and guard against and overcome decentralization and the tendency to launch a revolution against the party. They should adhere to the principle of democratic centralism as well as that of saying all one knows and saying it without reserve, blaming not the speaker but being warned by his words, and striving to create a political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness. Staff members of revolutionary committees at various levels should follow the tradition that cadres participate in collective labor, forever retaining the distinctive character of common labor. Cadres at county, commune and brigade levels should strictly observe the rule of, respectively, participating in labor for 100, 200 and 300 days. Revolutionary committees at various levels should do a good job in revolutionizing their offices, simplifying administrative structures, reducing the number of administrative procedures and ad-hoc organizations, and combating the phenomenon of the five excesses. They also should go deep into the grassroots level to carry out investigations and studies, become closely associated with the masses and wholeheartedly serve the people's interests.

In addition, revolutionary committees at various levels should carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style with emphasis on the tradition and work style of the mass line, seeking truth from facts, criticism and self-criticism, democratic centralism and arduous struggle. They also should prevent the bad bourgeois work style of bureaucracy, using empty and false words, employing bombastic expressions, resorting to deception, being ostentatious, and being extravagant and wasteful. Resolute efforts should be made to struggle against undesirable tendencies while safeguarding the party's fine traditions and work style.

C. Mobilize the whole party, go all out to develop agriculture, and strive to build more Tachai-style counties.

The urgent task at present for development of the national economy is to push forward agriculture, which is the foundation of the national economy. This is also a major task that has a vital bearing on socialist revolution and socialist construction as a whole. Without quick development of agriculture there will be no quick progress of the national economy and no four modernizations. We must place top priority on agricultural development and make a big success of it within a short period of time.

The key to accelerating agricultural development lies in the movement of learning from Tachai. A host of facts have proved that a high agricultural development rate comes from learning from Tachai, a low-speed development from half-true learning, and lagging behind or backward development from false learning. We must frequently sum up experience as to whether we have truly learned from Tachai. We must build more Tachai-type counties with a quickened tempo, adhere to the six criteria in building Tachai-type counties, and refrain from lowering the standards of these criteria. Counties which have qualified as advanced units should constantly determine where they have lagged behind and continuously make progress, so as to be genuinely high-standard Tachai-type counties.

Efforts should be made to firmly grasp the key link of struggle against the gang of four, combine the movement for exposing and criticizing the gang of four with the learn-from-Tachai campaign, the criticism of revisionism and capitalism in a big way, and vigorous building of socialism, and grasp them as a unified movement. Resolute efforts should be made to do a good job in carrying out basic education on the political line in rural areas and to launch a campaign of "one criticism, two attacks"; thoroughly criticize the gang of four for the ultrarightist essence of their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and its manifestation in the various fields; counter the violations of a handful of class enemies; and counter the offensive of capitalist influence. It is necessary to sincerely implement the party's various policies on the rural economy, carry out the policy of a diversified economy in agriculture with food grain as the key link, and achieve an all-round leap forward of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fisheries.

Efforts should be made to hasten the construction of grasslands in west Kirin and do a good job in carrying out fodder work and providing sources of water, preventing animal diseases, scientifically raising and improving animal types and pushing forward a great development in animal husbandry. Speedy efforts should be made to develop forestry, go all out to do a good job in developing protective forests for farmland and carrying out afforestation around villages and houses and along canals and rivers.

It is necessary to grasp the work of farmland capital construction as a really great socialist cause. Thus, efforts should be made to boldly mobilize the masses, go all out to engage in farmland capital construction, build more high and stable yield farmland, and swiftly change conditions for production. The emphasis of the farmland capital construction policy for some years to come should be placed on the solution of dry and low-yield elements in west Kirin and on the building of a marketable grain base area in middle Kirin. It is necessary to carry out overall planning, give prominence to the key tasks and explicitly set forth the direction for struggle, and concentrate all efforts on fighting battles of annihilation and learning from them. It is also necessary to take such measures as are suited to local conditions, place emphasis on substantial results, and refrain from seeking undeserved reputations, acting on the basis of formalism, harassing the people and wasting money.

We should speed the development of agricultural mechanization, earnestly solve problems involving farm machinery such as supply of parts, provide a complete system of machinery maintenance and repair, and give full play to the role of farm machines on hand. It is necessary to carry out the eight-point agricultural charter, and adopt a scientific style in conducting agricultural operations. It is also necessary to expand sources of fertilizer, extensively increase humic-acid fertilizer and go all out to increase farmyard manure. Therefore we must greatly develop hog-raising and achieve, as a result, more manure. It is necessary, at the same time, to raise the amount of fertilizer applied.

Places with vast land and sparse populations should vigorously develop grass producing meadows for animal husbandry. Places that can be reclaimed should engage in land reclamation for farming. But simultaneous attention should be paid to increasing per-unit yield as well as to the acreage of arable land. We should do a good job of conducting commune- and brigade-operated enterprises so as to accelerate the four tasks of agricultural mechanization, electrification, spread of irrigation and full use of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals as pesticides.

D. Extensively and deeply carry out the movement for learning from Taching in industry and improve industrial production at high speed.

In order to improve industrial production at high speed and bring the leading factor of industry in developing the national economy into full play, as well to promote the development of agriculture and other undertakings, it is necessary to more extensively and deeply carry out the movement for learning from Taching in industry.

All enterprises must learn from Taching, uphold Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, implement the Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, deeply carry out revolution in the realms of the superstructure, production relations and production techniques, develop industrial production at high speed, and closely combine the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four with the mass movement to learn from Taching in accelerating the work of building Taching-type enterprises throughout the country.

It is necessary to criticize capitalist tendencies and to deal relentless blows at embezzlers, grafters, speculators and profiteers in line with the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. It is imperative to strengthen the leadership and to adopt overall planning to organize strong work teams to carry out rectification among enterprises.

First, rectification must be implemented in key enterprises. The shortage of coal and electric power is a weak link in present industrial production. Efforts should be made to solve this problem as fast as possible. It is necessary to rely on the masses and to carry out a large-scale mass movement to step up the development of the coal mining and electric power industries. Existing coal mines must tap potentials to increase coal production and build as many small collieries as possible. Small-sized hydroelectric stations must be built in places where conditions exist. Since the shortage of raw materials has seriously hindered completion of plans for capital construction and industrial production, it is also necessary to produce much iron, steel, cement, and timber. Efforts should be made to strengthen agriculture-oriented industry; to produce light industrial products; and to vigorously develop local industries and commune- and brigade-run enterprises. Railway must develop in accord with industry, agriculture and other undertakings. It is imperative to strengthen railway and highway construction and bring this sector's transport capacity into full play.

The capital construction front must concentrate efforts on key projects and those which can soon be placed in operation. [Words indistinct] two kinds of projects which should never be carried out. One consists of projects which are not included in the plan, and the other involves those which are included in the plan but lack proper conditions for fulfillment. It is necessary to insure that every project is placed in operation as soon as completed so as to fully utilize all investments.

Great attention should be paid to handling and multipurpose utilization of industrial wastes in gas, liquid and solid forms, and to preventing and remedying environmental pollution.

It is necessary to deeply and widely carry out the socialist emulation drive and the movements to criticize ideology, compete with one another in making contributions and name model workers and pace setters. Since Kirin Province has great potentials in developing industrial enterprises, from now on, in addition to fulfilling the capital construction plans arranged by the state, we must tap potentials, carry out innovations and reforms, rely on the masses, vigorously carry out technical innovations to speed up mechanization and automation and continuously raise productivity. All enterprises must strive to fulfill the eight economic and technical indexes, raise the quality of products, reduce consumption and raise productivity, switch deficits to profits, increase accumulation for the state and make contributions to socialist construction.

E. Strive to carry out financial and commercial work in a better way. The basic experience of Taching and Tachai can also be applied to financial and commercial work. On the financial and commercial front it is necessary to deepen the mass movements to learn from Taching and Tachai and, by 1980, to build one-third of the financial and commercial enterprises into exemplary ones in learning from Taching and Tachai.

Efforts should be made to implement the general principle of developing the economy and insuring supplies, energetically accelerate industrial and agricultural production, endeavor to do a good job in procuring agricultural and subsidiary products and render better assistance to industrial and agricultural production.

Close attention should be paid to the work of increasing revenue and economizing on expenditures so as to fulfill revenue plans. We should make a success of increasing the supply and procurement of commodities for export and the supply of commodities on the market, enforce counter discipline, and improve service methods and service standards. In both city and countryside it is imperative to plant vegetables and vigorously establish mechanized pig and chicken farms so that the supply of nonstaple food in the city will be basically insured.

Strenuous efforts should be made to publicize the principle of working diligently and practicing frugality, oppose extravagance and waste and extravagant eating and drinking, institute strict regulations and discipline in financial and economic affairs and curb arbitrary approval of requests for subsidy and excessive spending of money. Over the past few years, we have overdrawn on administrative expenses every year. These expenses should be cut in a determined way. The bourgeois evil tendencies of going in for ostentation should be resolutely checked and the problems of harming the public interest to profit private interests and of embezzlement and theft should be strictly handled. We should conserve as much manpower and material and financial resources as possible to serve socialist construction.

F. Vigorously develop science and technology and culture and education. The key to the four modernizations lies in the modernization of science and technology. We should develop science and technology first before we accelerate the national economy. We should carry out the guidelines of the circular of the party Central Committee on the convocation of a national science conference, give full play to the initiative of the masses of cadres and people on the science and technology front and march toward the modernization of science and technology. Revolutionary committees at various levels should strengthen their leadership over scientific and technological work and combine class struggle with the struggle for production and scientific experimentation so as to grasp them simultaneously. Earnest efforts should be made to draw up plans for scientific and technological work, pay close attention to consolidating and strengthening scientific research institutes, energetically train a contingent of scientists and technicians who are both Red and expert, push forward scientific and technological work as soon as possible and contribute to early realization of the four modernizations.

The education front is a very important one on which we compete fiercely with the gang, and is a front suffering most serious interference and sabotage by them. Through struggle against the gang we must comprehensively carry out Chairman Mao's policy that education serves proletarian politics and is combined with productive labor, so as to enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture. We must make a success of the education revolution, strengthen the building of the contingent of teachers, run the schools of various types in a better way, strive to raise education quality and train and bring up more technical specialists who are both Red and expert so as to meet the needs of the rapid development of socialist undertakings.

It is imperative to implement the policy of letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend, adjust the party's policy on literature and art, bring into full play the enthusiasm of writers and endeavor to create a rich variety of works of literature and art which are politically revolutionary in content, artistically as fine as possible in form and which serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers in a better way.

We should conscientiously carry out Chairman Mao's 26 June directive and make a success of the revolution on the public health front. Medical personnel should sincerely study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and, in the meantime, work hard to master their professional work and improve medical standards and their manner of service. Efforts should be made to consolidate and develop the rural cooperative medical service, raise the level of barefoot doctors, solve with particular attention the problem of lack of doctors and medicine in minority areas, and vigorously carry out a patriotic public health campaign centering on pest and disease eradication to improve the urban and rural sanitation situation.

Efforts should be made to abide by Chairman Mao's teaching that it is necessary to control population growth, do a good job in the revolution in marriage and birth control, and increase the population in a planned way. Efforts should be made to strengthen leadership in physical culture and sports work, and extend mass physical culture activities to improve the people's health. It is also necessary to build up a contingent of athletes and continuously scale new heights while painstakingly mastering basic skills to win honor for the motherland. Continuous efforts should be made to perform well the work of settling educated youth in the countryside.

G. Strengthen war preparedness and make a success of militia work and public security and judicial work. Kirin plays a very important strategic role on the northeast frontier of the motherland. We must bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching on digging tunnels deep, storing grain everywhere, and never seeking hegemony, foster the idea of war preparedness and, proceeding from the needs of a real war, race against time to accelerate preparedness against war.

It is imperative to strengthen the economic and cultural construction of border areas so that production will be developed steadily year after year, the economy will increasingly flourish and the people's livelihood will be continuously improved. We should strictly carry out the policy on the border areas and prevent incidents that involve foreign countries. Efforts should be made to strengthen militia building, place militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily, and pay particular attention to the consolidation and building of the contingent of core members of the militia.

Work concerning the people's defense and city defense should be strengthened. Construction for people's defense should be carried out in coordination with urban construction so that the two strengthen one another. All projects should be built in such a way as to be useful in wartime and serve the interests of production and the people's livelihood in peacetime.

Activities for supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of armymen should be extensively carried out so as to strengthen the unity between the army and government and between the army and the people. It is necessary to actively assist the PIA and do a good job in army building to enable the army to fulfill its glorious task of defending the frontier and the motherland in a better way. It is necessary to strengthen public security and judicial work, enforce the socialist legal system, improve public order and deal relentless blows at the sabotage efforts of counterrevolutionaries and criminals. Efforts should be made to strengthen control of residents so as to strictly control the increase of the urban population.

H. Attention should be paid to the people's livelihood. This is Chairman Mao's consistent teaching and is an important task of revolutionary committees at various levels. The more work enthusiasm the people show, the more attention we should pay to their livelihood. At present, we should implement proper wage adjustment. In rural areas, we should do a good job in income distribution and adversity relief work and make proper arrangements for the well-being of commune members. Commercial and other departments concerned should insure the allocation and supply of grain, oil, meat and vegetables to factory, mining and forest areas. If conditions permit, such areas should urge dependents of their staff and workers to establish successful base areas of agricultural and subsidiary products so as to improve the supply of nonstaple food.

It is necessary to implement the policy that urban work should serve production and the masses of workers, put stress on the solution of some urgent problems in the people's livelihood, and strive to run well commercial, supply and service enterprises. All enterprises, businesses, departments and schools should pay attention to the well-being of their staff and workers, make a success of canteens, nurseries and other service work, and solve step by step the housing problems of their staff and workers.

I. Carry out the party's policy on nationalities and do a good job in the work concerning minority nationalities. Our province is a multinational province including Chinese, Korean, Mongolian, Manchu, Hui, Sibo and Uighur. We must act in line with the consistent teaching of Chairman Mao, conscientiously implement the party's policy on nationalities and do a good job in carrying out the work concerning minority nationalities, foster and promote cadres of minority nationalities, promote to leading posts those cadres who have weathered a great many storms and meet the five requirements for successors, and do a good job in carrying out socialist revolution and construction in the minority areas.

In mapping out the national economic plan, we should pay attention to the characteristics of minority areas and accelerate their economic and cultural construction. We should solve the problem of supplying commodities to minority areas according to the daily necessities of the people of minority nationalities. We should strengthen culture and education, language translation and publications of the minority nationalities and improve their material and cultural life, conscientiously conduct education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and carry out the party's policy on nationalities, guard against great-Han chauvinism and local nationalism and consolidate and strengthen unity among various nationalities.

J. Mobilize all positive factors and serve the interests of the socialist cause. To mobilize all positive factors and serve the interests of the socialist cause is a strategic policy of our party. We should sincerely implement the various proletarian policies of the party and fully mobilize the socialist enthusiasm of the masses of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres, intellectuals, rusticated educated youth and patriotic personages of all circles, and encourage them to make contributions to building our country into a powerful socialist state. We should further develop the united front led by the working class based on the peasant-worker alliance, including patriotic democratic parties, patriotic personages and compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and Overseas Chinese. We should unite all forces that can be united and mobilize all positive factors to serve the interests of socialist construction.

I. 10 Jan 78

L 23

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

Deputies, comrades: The task facing us is arduous and glorious. We have a bright future and are full of confidence. Kirin Province has a promising future. We have Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line as our guide; the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua; the 24 million diligent and courageous people of various nationalities; the rich natural resources and material and technological foundation built since the founding of our country; 28 years of experience; and the support of the state and all fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. We will surely fulfill all the fighting tasks assigned by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, build Kirin into a better and more prosperous province and make greater contributions to the state.

The successful year of 1977 will soon be over and the struggle year of 1978 will be arriving. We are facing a new upsurge in economic and cultural construction. Let us hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, closely follow the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, resolutely carry out the line of the 11th national party congress, carry out all the fighting tasks of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land and accelerate the rate of the national economy construction so as to win new and greater success in the coming year.

BRIEFS

HEILUNGKIANG LUMBER OUTPUT--Harbin, 28 Dec--Heilungkiang Province has fulfilled this year's lumber production plan. The province also fulfilled this year's reforestation plan ahead of schedule. Heilungkiang is a major lumber base in China and supplies about 40 percent of China's annual lumber needs. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0720 GMT 28 Dec 77 OW]

LIAONING EDUCATIONAL MEETING--On 2 January the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee held a discussion meeting of cadres and teachers on the education front to study and implement the spirit of the New Year's Day joint editorial in order to win new victories in grasping the key link and running schools well. More than 40 people attended the meeting, including secretaries and deputy secretaries of party committees and teachers of colleges and middle schools in Shenyang. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jan 78 OW]

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